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THE NEXT CENTURY.

Where, where will be the birds that sing
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lip, the lofty brow,
The hearts that beat so gayly now?
O, where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smiles, and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who tread you church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth,
And childhood with its brow of truth—
The rich, the poor, on land and sea;
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come?
No living soul for us will weep
A hundred years to come,
But other men our lands will till
And other men our streets will fill
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come! —*Old Song.*

The Reward of Kindness.

Mrs. Gorham put down a letter she had been reading, and looking around the table at her blooming daughters and two tall, handsome sons, she said in a doleful tone—

"Your Aunt Sabina is coming to London, and has invited herself here without ceremony."

"When?" asked Arabella, with an intonation of intense disgust.

"She will reach here this afternoon. Wilber, you will have to meet her."

"Sorry, ma, but I have promised to drive Miss Caldwell to the park. Fred can go."

"Certainly, I will go," Fred said, gravely, though there was a hot flush on his forehead, "I am very fond of Aunt.'

"Nonsense!" said his mother, "you have not seen her for fourteen years; I never went near the detestable old farm after your father died."

"Nevertheless, I have a vivid recollection of Aunt Sabina's kindness when we were there."

"Dear me, Fred," drawled Lucilla, "don't be sentimental; I wish the old thing would stay home. I can't imagine what she is coming here for?"

"She is our father's sister," said Fred, "and I cannot find anything surprising in her looking for a welcome amongst her brother's children."

Mrs. Gorham shrugged her shoulders. If she had spoken her thoughts it would have been—"Fred is so odd! Just like his father." But she only said—"I may depend upon you then, to meet your aunt, Fred? I will see about her room.'

It was a source of great satisfaction to Mrs. Gorham that her children were all like herself; 'Greers' every one except Fred," she would say, congratulating herself that the plebeian blood of "Gorham *pere*" was not transmitted in the features of her elder son Wilbur, or any of the three girls.

That Greer pride meant intense selfishness, that Greer beauty was of a cold, hard type, that Greer disposition was tyrannical and narrow-minded, did not trouble Mrs. Gorham. That the son, who was "all Gorham," was proud to the core with the true pride that knows no false shame; that he was noble in disposition, handsome in the manly type, generous, and self-sacrificing, she could not appreciate. His hands and feet were not so small as darling Wilbur's, he had no fashionable affectations, and no "Greer" look. So his mother thought him rough and coarse, and his sisters declared that he had no style at all. But outside the home, where a great show of wealth was made by many private economies, Fred was more appreciated.

When he became a man, and knew that his father's estate, though sufficient to give every comfort, was not large enough for the extravagance his mother indulged in, he fitted himself for business, and took a position in a counting house, thus becoming self-supporting, though his mother declared no Greer had ever been in trade. That the money she lived on was made in soap boiling, the fashionable lady ignored entirely. Darling Wilbur had studied law, but his first client had not yet appeared, and Mrs. Gorham supported him, trusting his fascinations would touch the heart of some moneyed belle. Miss Caldwell was the present image. She was her own mistress, an orphan-heiress, and very handsome. That she was proud and cold in manner was only an additional charm to Mrs. Gorham, and Lucilla, Arabella and Corinne were enthusiastic in their admiration of "Cornelia Caldwell's queenly manner."

Nobody suspected that Fred, blunt, straightforward Fred, hid one secret in his heart, confessed to no living being. And that secret was a love, pure and true, for Cornelia Caldwell—a love that would shut itself closely away from any suspicion of fortune-hunting—that only drooped and mourned thinking of the heiress.

By four o'clock, Fred was at the station with a carriage, waiting for Aunt Sabina. What a little, old-fashioned figure she was, in her quaint black bonnet and large-figured shawl. But Fred knew her kindly old face at once, though he had not seen it since he was twelve years old.

"You are Aunt," he said, going quickly to meet her.

She looked at the handsome face, and caught a quick gasping breath.

"You must be one of John's boys," she said. "How like you are to your father!"

"I am Fred," he answered.

"Dear heart! How you've grown! Is your ma here?"

"She is waiting for you at home."

The good old country woman had never had the least doubt of a warm welcome at her brother's house, and Fred certainly confirmed her expectations. He found the old black leather trunk, the bag, the bandbox, the great bulging cotton umbrella, and put them all in the carriage without one smile of ridicule. He made his aunt go to the restaurant and refresh herself before starting on the long drive home. He listened with respectful interest to all the mishaps of the long journey, and sympathized, with the—"Ruination of every mortal stitch I've got on, dear, in the dust and smoke."

And he chatted pleasantly of his childish recollections of the tiny house and wide farm where Sabina lived.

"You see," she told him, "I made up my mind this year I would come to London once more before I died. I've tried to before now, dear, but something or nuther allers hindered. Dear, dear! You're all grown up, I s'pose, and you was but a lot o' babies last time poor John brought you to see me."

"Corinne is the youngest, and she is eighteen. Wilbur is the only one older than I am."

"Yes, I remember. Well, dear, I'm glad that John's wife brought up such a fine family. I'm only an old maid, but I do love children and young folks."

But a chill fell upon the kindly old heart when home was reached at last, and four fashionably-dressed ladies gave her a strictly courteous greeting. But for the warm clasp of Fred's hand, I think she would have returned to the station in the same carriage she came, so wounded and sore she felt.

"Not one kiss," she thought, "and Fred kissed me at the train, right before all the folks."

Fred slipped a silver coin into the hands of the servant girl who was to wait upon his Aunt, promising another if she was very attentive, and himself escorted the old lady to her room. It was not often the young man's indignation found voice, though it grew hot over many shams and acts of hard selfishness in the house of his mother, but he said some words on that day that called a blush to the cheeks of the worldly woman.

It was not a very busy season, and finding Sabina was likely to have a sorry time if left to the other members of the family, Fred asked for a holiday, and appointed himself the old lady's escort. He was too proud to care for the fact that the quaint little figure on his arm attracted many an amused glance, but gravely stood by while a new dress for Dolly, the dairy maid, and a city necktie for Bob the ploughman, were purchased.

He gave undivided attention to the more important selection of a new black silk for aunty herself, and pleasantly accepted a blue silk scarf, with large red spots, that was presented to him, appreciating the love that prompted the gift, and mentally resolving to wear it when he paid a promised visit to the farm. He drove Aunt Sabina to the Park. He took her to see all the sights.

Once or twice, meeting some of his gentlemen friends, they had thought "the queer old party is some rich relation, Gorham is so very attentive," and had delighted Sabina by their deferential attentions.

Once—Fred had not counted on that—in a picture gallery, Cornelia Caldwell sauntered in alone. She had heard of Sabina, through the disgusted comments of Lucilla, and knew she had no property but a "miserable farm," but she greeted Fred with a smile far more cordial than she gave her admirers. A little lump came in Fred's throat. Then he gravely introduced the stately beauty in her rustling silk to the little old fashioned figure on his arm.

"My aunt, Miss Gorham, Miss Caldwell."

They admired their pictures together, and the young lady was cordial and chatty.

"After they came down the steps, Miss Caldwell said:

"You must let your Aunt drive an hour or two with me, Mr. Gorham. I am going to do some shopping, so I will not tax your patience by inviting you to join us, but I shall be pleased if Miss Gorham will dine with me, and you will call for her this evening."

Then she smiled again, made Sabina comfortable in the carriage and drove off, leaving Fred forty times deeper in love than ever, as she intended he should be.

"He is a very prince of men," she thought, "and I'll give him one day's rest. Bless the dear old soul, she has such blue eyes as my dear old grandmother."

Then she won Sabina's confidence, and found she was worrying about the purchase of certain household matters that would not go in the black leather trunk, and that she did not like to worry Fred about it.

She drove to the places where the best goods could be had, keeping guard over the slender purse against all imposition, till the last towel was satisfactorily chosen and directed. Then she drove her home, and brought her to the room where 'grandmother' was queen, knowing the stately old lady would make the country-woman welcome.

In the evening that followed, Fred's heart was touched and warmed, till, scarcely conscious of his own words, he told his long cherished secret, and knew that he had won love for love.

Aunt Sabina stayed two weeks, and then went home, to the immense relief of the Gorhams, and carrying no regret at leaving any but Fred and Cornelia.

It was not even suspected that Cornelia spent four weeks in the height of summer season listening to the praises of Fred at Sabina's farm-house, and Fred did not know it until he came, too, after she was gone, and had his share of the pleasure of hearing loving commendations of one he loved.

He wore the necktie, and made himself so much at home that Sabina wept some of the bitterest tears of her life when h e lef

"To have you both and lose you!" she sobbed.

"Next time we will come together," Fred whispered, and so consoled her.

But, alas! the next time Fred came was to superintend the funeral of the gentle old lady, and though Cornelia came too, his happy wife, there was no welcome in the pale lips or the blue eyes, closed forever.

But the will the old lady left gave all her worldly possessions to her 'dear nephew, Frederick Gorham,' the farm and farm house.

It was apparently no very great legacy, and Cornelia smiled at many of the old fashioned treasures she touched, all with tender reverence death leaves.

Ten years ago Sabina was laid to rest in her narrow coffin, and there is a busy flourishing town around the site of the old farm.

Mr. Frederick Gorham lives there now, and handles large sums of money, the rents of stately buildings.

Made his money, sir, by speculation; you will be told, if you inquire as to his source of income; fortunate purchase of ground before the town was thought of.

But I, who know, tell you that the only speculation he made was in the kindness of his heart extending loving attentions to his father's sister, and that the only land he ever owned was Aunt Sabina's farm.

Our World, and what it is Composed Of.

Owing to the indefatigable investigations of the analytical chemists, and to their zeal in the cause of science, there is scarcely a substance in the world that has not passed through the ordeal of their crucibles and test tubes. From them we learn that our world is made up of but comparatively few substances; so few indeed, that we are struck with wonder and astonishment when we consider the innumerable variety of form and character into which those elements are capable of being moulded. We have all the animals and inanimate creation, the plants, the animals; we have the rocks, the earths, the air and water, in their universality and diversity; and yet the substances of which they are composed do not exceed sixty. On closer examination our wonder increases as we learn that of these elements no less than forty-six are metals, in the ordinary sense of the word; five are gaseous bodies, like the air—which indeed consists of two gases out of these five; and the remainder are substances of an intermediate character, of which sulphur and charcoal are the types. Therefore everything that we can see or touch pertaining to our world is composed of one, two or more of these sixty elements. We know of no one substance that contains more than six of these elements; and in a general way there are rarely more than two or three, blended together to produce one result. Thus, the white of an egg is made of six elements; a flint stone of only two; a piece of wood consists of three elements. These three materials are the types of the portions of the world to which they belong. Though one stone differs from another stone, and one wood from another wood, and one flesh from another flesh, yet their composition is similar, and of nearly the same elements. It is the nature, quality, and property of these several elements that constitute the study of chemistry,—not medicine, for that is but a mere branch of chemistry—the composition of all things. By analogy, the analytical chemist can state with certainty the principal qualities and composition of everything placed in his hands, what use to make of it, and how it is to be applied for the welfare and benefit of his fellow man.

Patience.

It is much easier in some cases than others to produce what looks like patience. There is a constitutional impatience which is the natural result of the delicate nervous system, and the quick, active brain which always accompany high talent and cultivation. Some people, again, seem naturally patient. They are not easily fluttered and excited. They are phlegmatic and comatose, the result mainly of a dull brain and a slow circulation. Extremely stupid people often seem remarkably patient. The truth is, the more patient men seem, the less patient they often are. That quietude of manner, which is the outward sign of patience in one striving against anger may be the outward sign of mere stolidity in another. It is no patience to be composed under what another would feel keenly, if the reason is that you do not feel it at all.

Precious Pets.

Man, says the *Saturday Review*, has been distinguished from brutes as a cooking animal But he has another characteristic almost equally distinctive. He keeps pets. It is true that sometimes this characteristic is shared by individuals of other races. A horse has been known to become attached to the stable cat, and to pine in the absence of pussy. So, too, dogs have allowed a corner of their kennel to some stray animal domesticated about the house, and odd friendships have been cemented between creatures as different as a goat and jackdaw, or a rabbit and a foxhound. Such brotherhood between tame beasts, all living in a state more or less artificial, is only as natural as the talking of a parrot, the piping of a bullfinch, or the trained labor of a canary taught to work for its living, by drawing its water with a bucket and chain. We never heard of a cat that loved a dear cricket to cheer with friendly chirpings her leisure on the hearth. No puppy has been known to lavish tender caresses on the radiant head of an iridescent bluebottle. The hen, whose limited intellect reels before the watery instincts of a brood of ducklings is the victim of parental affection laboring under a base deception. But men pet many creatures besides their off-spring, supposititious or other. It is true that a modern naturalist flids in an ants' nest, certain well-cared for beetles, and endeavors in vain to account for such a mysterious fact. Are the beetles scavengers, or are they pets? Or are the ants endued, like men, with superstition, and do they venerate, like the ancient Egyptians, a coleopterous insect? Starlings show a preference for certain sheep. Every crocodile may be supposed to be the favorite of a particular lapwing. But these instances answer rather to the sportsman's predilection for a well-stocked moor, or the fly-fisher's love for a shady pool. No kitten leads about a mouse with a blue ribbon round the little victim's neck, as a child caresses the lamb which it may one day devour. The child shows its petting instinct at the earliest age, and loves a woolly rhinoceros as soon as it loves sugar and apples. Long before the baby can speak, as soon as it can open and close its tiny hands, it longs for something soft and warm, and, above all, something moving, which it may grasp and pinch at will. No stately poodle, however cunningly contrived in the toy country, can compete for a moment with a real puppy. The pleasure of breaking all the legs from off all the quadruped in Noah's Ark pale in insignificance beside the rapture of pulling pussy's tail, and half blinding a living terrier. The cat and dog endure from the infant the tortures of Damien without complaint, and purr or wag their tail at each fresh infliction as a new manifestation of regard. Vivisection is a trifle compared with some of the unwitting cruelties of the nursery; but the victims seem to understand that their pains are not intended, and it would be well if a like self-sacrificing enthusiasm could be fostered in the scientific laboratory.

That the people do keep pets and do misuse them is a plain and unquestionable fact. Why they keep them is another and much more difficult question. Some, it is true, have a dislike to the destruction of animal life. Cardinal Bellarmine would not disturb the fleas which got their livelihood in his famous beard. Others, again, have been driven to love a swallow from the mere loneliness of prison life, and the only reason for doubting the truth of the legend which connects the name of Bruce with a spider is that similar tales have been told of other famous men. The story of a Lady Blakely who insisted on keeping her merlins to moult in her bedchamber, and her husband's consequent displeasure, occurs among the annals of the fifteenth century. Little dogs figure on brasses; and the names of "Terri, "Jakke," and "Bo" have come down to us as memorials of pets beloved five hundred years ago. Cowper, beside his hares, petted all kinds of animals, and remonstrated in verse with his spaniel for killing a fledgling. Odys apostrophized a fly, and Burns a mouse. We think it was Carnot, in the Reign of Terror, that insisted carefully on his dog, while he sent hundreds of human victims to the slaughter. In fact, there are few people come to mature years who at some time of their life have not loved a dear gazelle or other domestic animal, and been gladdened by its affectionate eye. A taste which is so peculiarly human may be humanizing if properly directed. The child, indeed, will rob a nest to satisfy its longing for a pet, But it is easy to demonstrate the cruelty of interfering with natural laws, and the speedy death of the half-fledged nestling demonstrates clearly enough the futility of the childish aspirations. The sympathies of Bill Sykes, callous as he was, were awakened toward his dog, and even Charon may be supposed occasionally to bestow a friendly pat on one of the heads of Cerberus. Although it has often been remarked that love of the horse accompanies, if it does not cause, the degradation of many a man, yet it would be hard to ascribe the iniquities of a blackleg to any true love of the animal on which he lays his money. Doubtless the horse of Caligula preferred his oats ungilt, and it is the uncertainty of racing rather than any fault of the racer that attracts rogues to Newmarket and Epsom. A horse would run quite as well, the race would be even more often to the swift, if betting could be abolished. And our prize costermongers and cabmen find kindness to their animals like honesty, the best of policy. The donkey that is starved and beaten seldom favors his driver with more than a spasmodic gallop, while the sleek ass we now occasionally notice in our streets draws than his own weight of heavy men at a cheerful and willing trot. The principle on which pets are kept is, however, sometimes difficult to find. We were all horrified lately, to read of an old lady who starved a household of cats, and every Indian traveler tells shocking tales of the cruelty of the Hindoo to the humpbacked cow he worships as a divinity. Cruelty to pets is only one aspect of the matter. There is only one aspect of the matter. There are people, especially in towns, whose kindness to their pets is exercised at the expense of their neighbors. So long as they are an amusement to their owners, without being a nuisance to the public, no one can complain. There are, it is true, crusty people who would like the world if it contained neither kittens nor babies. But it cannot do real harm to anybody that an old lady should turn rabbits loose in her garden in order to reduce the excessive corpulence of her darling pugs by a little wholesome coursing. It is good for her pets and does not hurt the rabbits.

Chimes.

In this age the Netherlands claim precedence among the countries of Europe in belfry music. There are more chimes, or *carillons*, in that country than in any other. A great number of bells are required for this kind of music, which is sometimes of a very elaborate and intricate character. The *carillons a clavier* are played like a pianoforte. The keys are handles connected with the bells by rods or cords. The *carilloneur* employs both hand and feet in executing the airs which charm the inhabitants of the Low Countries. The pedals communicate with the larger bells for the bass. The keys on which the treble notes depend are struck with the hand, which is cased in a thick leathern stall. It is recorded that a *carilloneur* of Bruges was so expert he even executed fugues on those famous bells that hang in the cathedral of that ancient city. The rapidly developing esthetic taste of our people is gradually bringing the use of chimes and peals into our American churches in the place of single bells. In New York there are three sets of chime bells—those of St. Thomas' Church, on Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street; the chimes of Grace, on Broadway, and those, of Trinity, on Broadway, opposite Wall street. The bells of St. Thomas', ten in number, were cast at Meneely's, in West Troy, and put up in the beautiful tower two years ago. They are the finest in tone and tune. Their music is wondrously beautiful. The bells of Grace, also ten in number, have a united weight of 10, 300 pounds. The largest bell, called the Rector's bell, or the tolling bell, weighs 2,835 pounds. This splendid chime cost $6,000. If you wish to enjoy a new sensation, go up into the bell-tower of Grace Church when Mr. Senia, the *carilloneur*, is practicing. He does not dance about amid a forest of ropes, pulling one and then another and another, as the old-time bell-ringers of England did; but he plays on his *carillon a clavier* as they do in Holland. There they are, ten chime-ringing levers ranged in a row like the keys of a piano forte. Those huge keys require the whole strength of his arm and hand to move them. To each of the levers is attached a rope, passing through the ceiling to the tower above, where it connects with its particular bell. Up in the light, airy, latticed tower, far above the roofs of the tallest houses, hang the ten huge wide-mouthed messengers of sound that only await the master's touch to fill the air with melody. Trinity chimes are perhaps, next to those of Christ Church, Philadelphia, the oldest in this country. But strange to say, almost nothing is known of their history. Even Mr. Ayliffe, the accomplished *carilloneur*, who has rung the changes on them for nearly twenty years, can tell but little about them. The church wardens and Rector of Trinity parish confess to almost total ignorance on the subject. Various sources, added to the inscriptions on the bells, I have learned that five of the bells were cast in London by Mears prior to 1845. As the second Trinity Church was built with a handsome steeple in 1788, it is more than probable that at least one of the bells came over from England about that time. At any rate, when, in 1845, the church edifice was taken down to make way for the present beautiful structure, there were six bells in the steeple. The largest of these was cracked, and so it was sent to Meneely, Kelly & Co., to recast, and at the same time four more were ordered to complete the chime. The largest bell weighs 3,081 pounds, the smallest 700. The ten bells have an aggregate weight of about fifteen thousand pounds. They are hung in a framework of wood so heavy as to deaden the sound to a great extent; and the vestry are now deliberating as to the necessity of having them remounted and rehung. As they are somewhat out of tune, owing to the constant striking of the clappers in one place, it will be found necessary likewise, to repair the parts worn away, if that be possible. The bell-chamber is not, as many suppose, near the top of the steeple. It is rather nearer the bottom. The bells hang very near the rough floor, and all the machinery for ringing is rude and primitive compared with that of Grace or St. Thomas' Church.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Boys, Do Something.

Boys, do not be a burden to your parents, compelling them to support you. Do something—no matter what, so that it be honest. Look around, and obtain employment; then off with your coat and determine to work your way up. The ladder of prosperity is within the reach of every one inclined to use it.

Perhaps your father is rich, and therefore you think there is no need for you to work. What a senseless excuse! Your father may be rich now, but next year, or next month, some bad investment may absorb his riches and leave him in a condition worse than poverty—in debt. There are hundreds of probable misfortunes which may reduce his means; illness may lay him low, and his business, lacking his supervision, may go to ruin. Then you, his son, not having been taught the necessity of labor and unskilled in the use of hands or brain, can do nothing but fret and worry. Your condition is worse than that of the most humble workman in your father's establishment; for his experience will recommend him to another situation. Besides, poverty to you, who had never known the want of anything, becomes doubly aggravating. Brought up in luxury and idleness, plain food is nauseous to your dainty palate, and common garments seem the livery of shame. You shun a meeting with the associates of your better days, and they pass you with a chilling nod, as much as to say, "You are poor now, and of course cannot presume to reckon us among your acquaintances."

Boys, strive to be independent. Learn to be useful in the world—to be able to "paddle your own canoe." as the saying is. Then, if trouble comes to your father, he will have at least one friend to assist him in regaining his former, prosperous condition—an affectionate, industrious, and energetic son.

Chauffrettes.

I draw together, says a Paris correspondent, my odds and ends of politics; my bits of town gossip, rumors from Versailles; wind-bags from the National Assembly. As I pause, quill in hand, my maid, Celestine, enters with the newspapers. She has something else, I see, inside.

"Behold your chauffrette, madam," says Celestine.

"Tiens! the pretty little gem; but it is elegantly warmed, eh?" And the chauffrette disappears under my petticoats.

A what? a chauffrette? Pray, madam, what is that? say you.

Down comes my attention upon my paper. Up go my feet upon my chauffrette. Don't you see? We have begun our chit-chat; and my pen is already trotting off toward you across the page. At this season of the year there are a dozen or more chauffrettes, I suppose, in every house. They are neither alive nor dead; neither very little nor yet very big; these chauffrettes. They are square tin chafing-dishes, cut out on the cover and sides in little holes, through which comes the warmth of the live coals placed within. Only in the largest houses, public or private, are furnaces used. Nay, I believe there are not many Parisians who have ever seen a hard-coal stove. So with large apartments to heat, and with only open fires of charcoal, or coke or wood to do it with, you will see how agreeable, how necessary these chauffrettes are. When a visitor arrives, quick! another warming-box is prepared and brought and put before the guest, who often borrows it to take away home with him in a cab, returning it next morning. Indeed, these chauffrettes are easily taken about. The women in white caps and pink ribbon streamers who usher you into the theater boxes often bring you these in place of the usual wooden stools; and of course you will be too well-bred, as the woman takes care to tell you, to offer a poor usher less than two francs for this attention, and a franc or more besides for her smart pink bows or the smile with which she ogles you.

Some Centennial College Statistics.

The old historic Continental Congress will be sure to attract much attention during the year upon which we have entered. Its first session began on the 5th of September, 1774, in Philadelphia, and until 1788 it held regular sessions in the following places: May 10, 1775, in Philadelphia; December 20, 1776, in Baltimore; March 4, 1777, in Philadelphia; September 27, 1777, in Lancaster, Pa.; September 30, 1777, in York, Pa.; July 2, 1778, in Philadelphia; June 30, 1783, in Princeton, N. J.; November 26, 1783, in Annapolis, Md.; November 1, 1784, in Trenton, N. J.; January 11, 1785, and until the adoption of the federal Constitution, in New York.

Curious to know how many of its members were educated men, or rather graduates from colleges, we have taken the trouble to make an examination, the result of which is given below. There may be some errors, but not enough to affect the result. It will be found that the proportion of educated men in the various sessions is much greater than that of any similar number of years in the federal Congress, and we are inclined to believe that the great weight of influence was with these men, and that the efficient conduct of the war was eminently the result of their wisdom and patriotism. It is true that there were members who never graduated from any college who stood as high in influence and were as wise in counsel as their educated colleagues—such as Roger Sherman, George Clymer, Benjamin Franklin and others—but their numbers cannot compare with the host of illustrious men who had the advantage of a college training.

There were in the Continental Congress during its existence 350 members; of these 118, or about one-third of the whole, were graduates from colleges. Of these 28 were graduated from the College of New Jersey in Princeton, 23 from Harvard, 23 from Yale, 11 from William and Mary, 8 from the University of Pennsylvania, 4 from Columbia College, 1 from Brown University, and 1 from Rutgers College, and 21 were educated in foreign universities. These 118 graduates were distributed in the colonies as follows: New Hampshire had four college graduates among her delegates, three of whom were graduated from Harvard and one from Princeton; Massachusetts had seventeen, sixteen of whom were from Harvard and one from Yale; Rhode Island had four graduates; two from Princeton, one from Harvard, and one from Brown University; Connecticut had eighteen graduates; thirteen from Yale, three from Princeton, and two from Harvard. New York, out of her large delegation, had but eight graduates; four from Columbia and four from Yale. New Jersey had eleven graduates; eight from Princeton, one from Yale and two from Rutgers. Pennsylvania had thirteen graduates; four from Princeton, four from the University of Pennsylvania, one from Yale and four educated in foreign parts. Delaware had two graduates, both from Princeton; Maryland had seven, three from Princeton, two from the University of Pennsylvania, one from William and Mary and one educated in foreign parts. Virginia had nineteen graduates; ten from William and Mary, two from Princeton and eight educated in foreign parts. North Carolina had four graduates; two from the University of Pennsylvania, one from Harvard and one educated in foreign parts. South Carolina had seven graduates; two from Princeton, and five educated in foreign parts. Georgia had five graduates; three from Yale, one from Princeton and one educated in foreign parts. Thus it appears that Princeton had representatives from ten of the colonies; Yale from six; Harvard from five; the University of Pennsylvania from three; William and Mary from two, and Columbia, Brown and Rutgers from one each. Fifty-six delegates signed the Declaration of Independence. Of these twenty-eight, or just one-half, were college graduates.

It would be wrong to suppose that the remaining members of the Continental Congress were an illiterate set. So far from this being true, many of them were educated in the best classical schools in the country, and were equal to many who had taken a complete collegiate course; and those who had come up from the farm and the workshop had attained their elevation by native genius or by dint of hard self-culture, of whom Benjamin Franklin was an illustrious example. Notwithstanding all this, however, the influence of the men of that Congress proved the value of a college education. Massachusetts in that Congress had, out of twenty-two members, twenty who were college graduates; Connecticut, out of her twenty four members, had eighteen who were graduates; and half of Virginia's representatives were graduates, while the rest, nearly to a man, were highly educated in private by their wealthy parents; and these were the States and these the men who were most influential in carrying the nation to independence.

The Country the Place for Mechanics.

In these hard times for workingmen in all branches of business, the following sensible advice from an exchange is timely and appropriate: The demand for mechanics in country places is always growing. It is a mistake to suppose that carpenters, bricklayers, and masons need to crowd into a city to find employment. In the country, where a mechanic can have a few acres of land upon which he may spend part of his time not otherwise occupied, he need never be short of work. He can keep a horse and ride to his work, losing less time in doing so than if he lived in a city. He can keep a cow, some pigs and fowls, and raise, with the help of his children, a large share of his supplies. His family will have better health and enjoy themselves much more than in a crowded city, having flowers and a garden to amuse them. They may dress less expensively, will wear out fewer clothes, and the rent will not have to be provided for every month, or, if it has, it will be but a trifle compared with city rents. Farmers everywhere are improving their buildings, putting up better barns and fences, and competent country mechanics could procure profitable jobs and could do the work at much cheaper rates than in cities. One well-finished job brings others, for nothing is so catching as improvement, and our experience has been that many farmers do without new barns or houses because of the difficulty of procuring competent mechanics at a reasonable price. There are very few good farmers now in the East or the West that are not able to have good farm buildings, and at the present time village mechanics have more steady employment and can save more money—if they earn less—than those who work in the cities.

The Florida Gopher.

We saw several years ago in the upper portion of New Orleans a colony of gophers (highland turtles), established by a gentleman in his garden. He had a very large square of ground enclosed by a high picket fence, the pickets put in the ground very deep. In this square he had one of the finest gardens we have ever seen, and to our astonishment he had it swarming with gophers.

He had bought a schooner load of these turtles, brought from the sand hills of Florida. He had originally bought about three hundred, but had eaten about half of them. The others he kept to lay eggs and to eat occasionally.

He had had them several years, and stated they ate two or three kinds of grass and did not disturb his vegetables.

He had a few young ones but would not to raise any, as they were of slow growth, but the eggs were very fine, as we had occasion to test, and they laid twice, or oftener, each year, and a great number of eggs at a laying.

We were struck with the enterprise, and wonder that others do not keep these harmless animals. Nothing can surpass them for genuine turtle soups and stews.

Cargoes occasionally come into New Orleans, and are readily disposed of for immediate use, but this thoughtful gentleman always had a ready supply at hand, until the march of improvement, backward, such as we have made lately, rooted out him and his gophers.—*Co-operative News.*

Showing the Comanches Pictures.

To-day I have been busy showing the "Alphabetical Object Teacher," kaleidoscope, and stereoscopic views. I have been much surprised, as well as amused, at the effect produced by the exhibition of the latter. As a body the Indians of this country who have never been East, and, as a consequence, have seen but few white people, are disposed to disbelieve the accounts they receive respecting their numbers, the magnitude of their towns and cities, and the extent of the country they occupy. They believe that their own people who have been East have been duped by some kind of sorcery, or, as they would say, "medicine." They also think it is impossible to make an imaginary picture. Hence a picture is to them "proof positive" of the existence of an original. Consequently, exhibiting towns, buildings, rural scenes, and soldiers, has had a most convincing effect. This was much heightened by having some mountain scenes from Colorado, familiar to them, and which they recognized at once. This was, in fact, the strongest adducible evidence that the accounts they had received were so far from being exaggerations that the half had not been told them. One middle-aged man, who has always treated these reports with the utmost skepticism, was particularly struck with them. He could not sufficiently express his surprise, but beat upon his mouth in utter astonishment Sun Boy, who had often told him what he saw in the East, would say to him in Kiowa, "What you think now? You think all lie now? You think all chiefs who, have been to Washington fools now? Again and again would he look them over, with his hand upon his mouth, dumb with amazement. After he had looked them over several times, being a war chief, he called in his warriors, and exhibited the pictures to them, talking to them all the time. I could understand but a part, yet would gather such expressions as these: "Look! see what a mighty powerful people they are!" meaning white people. "We are fools! We don't know anything! We are just like wolves running wild on the plains." Such an effect on the war-chiefs and warriors cannot but be very salutary, and must conduce much toward deterring them from going on the war-path against such a "mighty powerful people." I could but wish that a good stereoscope, with suitable pictures, could be exhibited in every Indian camp in the land, and properly explained to the people.—*A Quaker Among the Indians.*

Chinese Acrobats.

A party of Chinese tumblers, lately introduced into the Chinese theater, San Francisco, are indeed marvels in their line. A number of athletic Mongolians appear, stripped to the waist, and begin a sort of combat on the stage. At first the fighting appears to be promiscuous; but six or eight finally ally themselves against one man and try to overcome him by springing against him and striking him full in the breast with the soles of their feet. He meets this curious mode of attack by standing like a statue, while the others fall heavily upon the floor. A number of tables are next brought out and piled one above the other until a height of about twenty feet is obtained. A performer, whose weight is no less than 150 lbs., mounts them, and, springing in the air toward the floor and the stage, strikes both feet with a heavy thud upon the bare breast of a man standing about ten feet from the foot of the tables, throwing him violently to the floor. How a man can stand such a blow is a mystery. Again the agile acrobat ascends to the top table, and, springing upwards, turns a somersault, while all the tables, except the lower one, are suddenly taken away. Upon the only table left he falls with a force apparently great enough to break every bone in his body; but he leaps up again immediately and turns back handsprings across the stage. Again he climbs to the upper tier of tables, while a second lies down upon a table a few feet from the base of the tower. Turning a somersault in mid-air he falls upon the other body, the two breast to breast, and bounds off again with a second somersault. Other acrobats climbed to various altitudes and fell upon the stage, alighting square upon their backs with a force which was astonishing. These feats are all executed by men in a semi-nude condition, so that there is no chance for padding their clothes. While the Americans in the theater applaud, the Chinese make no demonstrations of approval, but sit looking stolidly on. The managers informed the reporter of the San Francisco *Call* that the tumblers are trained from childhood, and become habituated to the terrible concussions only by years of practice. He added that many are killed in training, or maimed for life. None of their feats are graceful, but simply indicate a tremendous amount of strength, nerve, and endurance.

The Cure for Gossip.

What is the cure for gossip? Simply, culture. There is a great deal of gossip that has no malignity in it. Good-natured people talk about their neighbors because, and only because, they have nothing else to talk about. As we write, there comes to us the picture of a family of young ladies. We have seen them at home, we have met them in galleries of art, we have caught glimpses of them going from a bookstore, or a library, with a fresh volume in their hands. When we meet them, they are full of what they have seen and read. They are brimming with questions. One topic of conversation is dropped only to give place to another, in which they are interested. We have left them, after a delightful hour, stimulated and refreshed; and during the whole hour not a neighbor's garment was soiled by so much as a touch. They had something to talk about. They knew something, and wanted to know more. They could listen as well as they could talk. To speak freely of a neighbor's doings and belongings would have been an impertinence to them, and, of course, an impropriety. They had no temptation to gossip, because the doings of their neighbors found a subject very much less interesting than those which grew out of their knowledge and their culture.

And this tells the whole story. The confirmed gossip is always either malicious or ignorant. The one variety needs a change of heart and the other a change of pasture. Gossip is always a personal confession either of malice or imbecility, and the young should not only shun it, but by the most thorough culture relieve themselves from all temptation to indulge in it. It is a low, frivolous, and too often a dirty business. There are country neighborhoods in which it rages like a pest. Churches are split in pieces by it. Neighbors are made enemies by it for life. In many persons it degenerates into a chronic disease, which is practically incurable. Let the young cure it while they may.

Chinese Habitations.

Eastern architects may get some hints of things to follow or avoid from a description which the Virginia City *Chronicle* gives of the structures erected by the Chinamen in that city: "Between fights the Chinaman is an industrious animal. Just now he is turning his energies to building, and like his fighting, some of it is contrary to law and also shocking to a correct architectural taste. On the northwest corner of I and Union streets, John has created a marvellous affair. It is built out far enough to occupy a third of the roadway. The front elevation (height five feet) is composed of odds and ends of stone picked up in the neighbourhood. The one window is formed of three oil cans—two upright and the other laid across the top. The roof of this edifice—which has a frontage of about twenty-five feet and a depth of thirty or more—would make a handsome play ground for a school, as it is perfectly flat and composed of earth. The interior, which the reporter doubled himself up to enter, is divided into numerous little dens and a spacious saloon, with earthen floor and one oil-can window. The place is shortly to be opened as a restaurant, provided the police don't interfere, which they should do. The idea of utilizing oil-cans for building material has been eagerly seized by other Celestials, and the consequence is numerous fire-proof shanties. The cans filled with earth and piled one upon another, make a solid wall, and no bullet can penetrate them—not a slight consideration these times. Underground residences are also popular. A big square hole is dug into the hillside, covered in with sticks, straw, and an occasional plank. The door is naturally furnished by the eastern slope. Although such trifles as light and air are left out of consideration, the bomb-proof character of the underground structure has a charm for the Chinese inhabitant. The only drawback to such a house is the probability that on some rainy night an enemy may take into his shaven head to dig a trench and direct the water of the street down the chimney."

English Angling Matches.

An anecdote is told of a fishing match which took place in Sussex, on a river rendered somewhat difficult to fish by reason of the rising and falling of the the tide, the peculiar objection being that during ebb the receding waters must be followed up through deep mud. One competitor was bewailing his hopeless chance of winning the teapot which was offered as a prize, his only take being a diminutive eel weighing a little over three ounces. Presently some spectators, on a tour of visits to the competitors, arrived, and inquired after the nature of his sport. "Oh, I am completely out of it—this small eel being all I have taken." "There we differ with you," encouragingly replied the visitors: "for this little animal we each of about the same size are all we have seen taken to-day. The hopes raised were, however, dashed to the ground, for the other eel weighed a bare eighth of an ounce more, and took the prize. In the late Sheffield contest, 4 pounds 15 ounces won the prize of forty guineas. The smallness of the take, is perhaps, to be explained by the fact of the competitors forming a line on the bank to the distance of three and a half miles, the fish being rendered powerless to feed from sheer perplexity. Fancy a fish coming suddenly upon an array of food hanging in mid-water as far as the eye can reach, looking to a human eye like an endless street of butchers shops. Fancy, I say, a fish coming upon such a display. Here a bunch of gentles attracts its attention; but, before it has made up his mind, a lively Brandling wriggles itself into notice. Then a choice piece of graves tempts the palate only to be supplanted by a wasp grub; until the bewildered creature attempts to fly the scene, but in vain. Turn where it will, food still meets its view; for miles nothing but food, food, food.

Painting Portraits by the Head.

Narcisse Piochard is a hairdresser in Paris, but he is also an amateur portrait painter. As he charges only twenty-five francs a portrait, he has a great many orders among the humbler classes. Recently he was called upon to paint the portrait of Mme. Beaulogis, a buxom janitress. She was painted in professional posture, seated with one hand on the cord and the other resting upon the back of her pet cat, a handsome Angora, which reposed in her lap. The portrait was excellent, the Angora being particularly good, as in this particular the artist's knowledge of h

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

D. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., 3, Feb 1876.

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Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Wash the most "amnestical" Democrat in the South, and you will find a rebel under the dirt.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

Wash the editor of the Republican a thousand times and you will always find dirt.

Of eighteen furnaces in Berks county, Pa., eleven are out of blast. Three of the idle ones are in Reading.

The same state of affairs exists all over the country. We were promised better things under radical rule.

The Lewistown Gazette goes it plain for Blaine. It has a liking for his rabid speech, which it publishes, and thinks it is just the thing. If the editor of the Gazette can swallow Blaines speech and say it is good he can guzzle strickninе whisky as well.

Representatives of the Cherokee nation are at Washington asking for the erection of a new territory out of the Indian territory to be called Okalahoma.

Look out how you write. In the Legislature a bill has been introduced to punish the writers of threatening letters.

A bill to remove the state capital, subject to a vote of the people, has also been offered in the legislature.

The bill appropriating 1½ million dollars to the Centennial passed the lower house of congress on Wednesday 26, by 16 majority—the vote was 146 to 130. It now goes to the senate where the friends of the bill claim to count a majority of noses, or rather "yeases," to passit, and it is said Grant will hasten to sign it.

Senator Sherman has written a letter to a Republican friend in the Ohio Legislature announcing his preference for Gov. Hayes as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency, and authorizing the use of his name in that connection.

The Alabama Commissioners to liquidate the State debt report the whole debt as $30,000,000, of which $11,000,000 is direct and $10,000,000 contingent. The assessed valuation of the whole State is $160,000,000, and the proportion of the debt to real property is one-fifth.

We pity Alabama—this is a gloomy picture; but as it is the fruit of carpet-bag rule, forced upon that state from Washington, we suppose it is all right.

We have received the World Almanac for 1876. It is a compendium of useful information. Its statistics are valuable years hence. No politician or business man should be without it.

Women suffrage is not dead yet. We see from the U. S. Senate proceedings of 25 ult., that Mr. Sargent (Col.) presented a petition signed by a large number of ladies, asking that a government be established in the District of Columbia which would confer upon women the right to vote. Mr. Sargent said the petition was signed by many eminent ladies, and they set forth their request in such language as should reach the ear of the Senate. He asked that the petition be read by the Secretary. After it had been read, Mr. Sargent said he had no doubt that this great movement of women suffrage would prevail. It was making progress day by day. He referred to woman suffrage in Wyoming Territory and said it was indorsed there by the judiciary, by the press, and by the people generally. He knew of no better place to make this experiment than the capital of the nation and therefore, asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, to be considered in connection with any bill to provide a government for the District.

RETRENCHMENT.

Grant's office-holders are becoming very much alarmed at the move made by the democrats in congress to cut down the salaries, in civil and military service. These fellows have been growing rich and fat off of the people and have rendered no equivalent for the piles of money they have drawn from the public treasury. Why should an army of loafers be thus fed and made to thrive at the expense of the toiling millions of republicans and democrats, in times too of the country's greatest depression and when the greatest economy is needed? Every honest man, no matter what his politics, will say Amen to the efforts now making by the democrats in congress to save the people's money. Administration organs that live by big advertising jobs, and office holders who draw princely salaries, will howl at congress for endeavoring to take the superabundance of fodder out of their racks, and will get up all sorts of false charges against congress in order to direct public attention from the real work of lopping off expenditures, in which it is engaged; but the people will be able to see into it all, by the cloven foot that is worn by the plunderers of the people. Let the democrats be heedless of the cry, and go forward in the good work, and they will be true to their promise of reform and will not fail to have the endorsement of their own party as well as that of all honest republicans.

A RAILROAD BADLY IN DEBT.

The railroad of our neighbors across the mountains south of this valley is not out of the mire of debt. A meeting of the bondholders of the Lewistown and Sunbury Railroad was held a few days ago, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of devising some means for extricating the company from the debt they were forced to carry. It was unanimously resolved that unless disposed of by private sale on or before March 1, 1876, the road should be sold at auction March 9, 1876.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF PENN SYLVANIA.

The Williamsport Sunday Times says: The above is the title of a work for which our townsman, W. R. Bierly, Esq., has recently secured a copyright. The work we understand, will be a complete illustrated history of the Keystone state from 1638 to the present time, embracing the struggles of the pioneers and their relations with the Indians in peace and war the part our Commonwealth bore in the battles for independence and liberty—the growth of our institutions, and the lives of warriors, statesmen, scholars, inventors and economists. It will contain six hundred pages and over two hundred embellishments.

The author has quietly worked at this during the last year, examining every original source of information available and judging from his well-known ability and industry as a writer, as well as his knowledge of general history, we may expect a valuable contribution to the literature of our State.

ANOTHER FOOL IN THE LEGISLATURE.

In last week's Reporter we announced that the fools were not all dead yet, and that there was one at least in the state senate who reached the pinnacle of fame by introducing the ground-hog resolution. We now see in the house proceedings that there is still another fool alive, and this second one is a member of the house and sports the unique name of Losch. Losch made his mark a few days ago by offering a set of silly resolutions ridiculing Messrs. Stenger, Cochran, et al., members of congress from this state, who opposed the appropriation of 1½ million dollars to the Centennial. If these gentlemen thought that it was wrong to vote away that amount of money, they acted the part of the true representative in voting against it, and we are certain that the masses of the people will not censure them for their course. Members of congress had their doubts as to the constitutionality of such an appropriation; some even thought it was a job—and there are a good many people outside of congress who view it in the same light. We are confident that if the appropriation had been defeated, few crockodile tears would have been shed outside of Philadelphia. It is altogether out of place for Losch or any other muschead to hold up to ridicule, in the legislature, a member of congress for his votes and honest convictions. Losch's silly resolutions ask for a "tin whistle and leather medal for Stenger, Cochrane, et al." This Lo ch's constituents evidently made a mistake—they should have voted him to the asylum instead of to the state legislature.

The new Senator from Iowa first won distinction by wearing a red flannel shirt at a dinner party.—SUN.

Perhaps that is what induces the Senator from Indiana, Morton, to hold up the bloody shirt, that he may become president.

The Morning Patriot says: A witness before the Spencer investigating committee of the Alabama legislature has borne some interesting testimony showing not only how republican senators are made but the way in which outrages are manufactured in the south for northern consumption. James S. Perrin was appointed a deputy marshal in Alabama in 1874, through the influence of Spencer, and greatly assisted that statesman in securing his election. He it was who arrested the two democratic members of the legislature at Selma while on their way to Montgomery and detained them until the legislature was organized by the republicans. In order to carry on the campaign vigorously for Spencer it was necessary to procure federal troops, and Perrin made a requisition which was duly honored by the government. In order to satisfy the authorities at Washington of the urgent need of the soldiers to maintain the peace and secure a fair election, Perrin testifies that he adopted the following ingenious artifice:

"I shot a hole through my own hat with my own pistol, and wrote to Lou H. Mayer that I had been set upon by men in ambush and K. K. K., which he perfectly understood was not the case by a previous understanding; I had the troops with me at that time; I was in advance and out of their sight when I shot the hole in my hat; I ran back, and deployed them as skirmishers, and we advanced upon the supposed K. K. K.'s with an intrepidity that reflected great credit upon the troops, who knew no better than that there was a real foe before them."

This is one of the harrowing stories of southern outrage which was repeated with such eloquent exaggeration in the republican newspapers of the county in 1874. The hole in Perrin's hat was magnified into holes in the heads of innumerable victims of southern barbarity, recital of which on the stump froze the very marrow in the bones of the republican auditors. Perrin's hat has furnished Morton with several of the most exciting versions of outrage. At the head of a squad of United States infantry it was Perrin's mission, as one of the other witnesses testifies, to march up and down the country "encouraging the "negroes and intimidating the whites." "When he had collected in these excursions a sufficient budget of outrages, he forwarded them to the bureau of justice in Washington whence they flowed out with new embellishments into the administration newspapers of the country. Changing the local habitation and the name, Morton has served them up again in the senate of the United States. But most of them have come through the hole in Perrin's hat.

LEGISLATIVE.

Mr. Shugert presented a petition in the house, signed by 86 citizens of our county, for the extension of the time for hunting and killing deer from the 1 of September to the 1 of January, and also to prevent running of deer with dogs in Centre county. Mr. Alexander presented a petition signed by 59 citizens of Centre county, of similar import.

In senate, on 25 ult., The following bills were read in place:

Act providing for submission to the voters of the Commonwealth a proposition for the removal of the Capital of the State to the city of Philadelphia.

Act to amend and revise penal laws.

Act for the erection of a new State penitentiary, and removal of the Eastern State Penitentiary from Philadelphia.

Act to further define the duties of the Auditor General. Limiting the time for entering judgments, warrants attorney, amicable actions or agreements to confess or revive judgment.

Act to expedite the settlement of decedents estates.

On second reading the following.

A joint resolution providing for a special committee to investigate the causes of disputes and difficulties between employer and employed in the coal business of the Commonwealth, and to report such legislation as is deemed most effectual for speedy adjustment and settlement of disputes. Agreed to.

Act relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling houses belonging to owners of operators of coal mines. Agreed to.

Act prescribing how employees of persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in mining coal, and the manufacture and production of iron or steel, shall be paid for labor and services. Agreed to.

Act promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania. Agreed to.

Congressman Mackey has our thanks for favors from Washington.

Representative Alexander has our thanks for state doc's from Harrisburg.

WONDERFUL WHEAT COUNTRY.

What Oregon is to-day, as a wheat growing country, we suppose Pennsvalley was 75 years ago—for we can still hear the "oldest inhabitant" tell of 40 and 50 bushels to the acre. That was at a day when the soil was new, rich and productive, and when ample forest shelter tended to protect the crops during the wintery blasts which now blight our acres that lie exposed from disappearance of the protecting mantel of the woods that once covered Pennsvalley now so bare. An average crop in this valley is now 15 bushels to the acre, less than half what it was 70 years ago. Here and there is a farm, where in favorable seasons, 20 and 25 bushels to the acre are boasted of, but these are exceptions. We copy below from the Portland Oregonian, a glowing account of the great wheat crops that reward the farmer on the Pacific shores. Will Oregon soil 70 years hence, still be as productive as now? Will not her virgin soil, as that country becomes settled, be robbed of its fertility from the same causes which have tended to lessen its yield with us from year to year? What nature did at one time in Pennsvalley, she now does in Oregon. We now resort to artificial means to keep up the yield we have and prevent it from lessening. Will not the Oregon farmer, 70 years hence, be obliged to resort to the same means to raise 15 or 20 bushels to the acre where he is now gladdened with 50? Some of us may live to see. The Oregonian says:

"We have been in the habit of supposing that the Wallamet Valley was the greatest wheat-growing country on the habitable globe, and have felt like indulging in an indefinite amount of vainglorious boasting over the record of fields producing fifty bushels or more to the acre, and whole farms averaging thirty-five or forty bushels. But our beautiful valley and our farmers must look to their laurels henceforth. From a gentleman of undoubted veracity, carefulness and accuracy, we receive some information concerning wheat-raising in Eastern Washington Territory which surpasses the best showing we remember to have seen in this part of the country.

"C. Maier, living near the base of the Blue Mountain, in Walla Walla Valley, in 1873, raised on a sixty-acre field 4,020 bushels of wheat, an average of 67 bushels to the acre; and in 1875, from a sixty acre tract, 3,420 bushels, or 57 bushels to the acre.

"Mr. Masterson residing four miles south of Walla Walla, raised on ten acres 850 bushels—85 bushels to the acre.

"Mr. Kennedy, whose farm is on Dry Creek, six miles from Walla Walla, harvested 5,252 bushels from 150 acres—35 bushels average; and this was a volunteer crop—that is, the second crop from one sowing.

"These crops, says our informant, were produced on ordinary wheat land: land that is considered good, "but no better than hundreds of thousands of acres now lying vacant in Walla Walla and Whitman counties; especially north of Snake River, where there is a country vast enough to produce more than 25,000,000 bushels per annum, and where a failure of crops has never been known."

We understand that suits have been brought against the 1st National Bank of Lock Haven, 1st National of Columbia, 1st National of Wrightsville, the Columbia National Bank, the York County National, 1st National of Bellefonte, and the Farmers National of Lancaster, to recover penalty prescribed by the act of Congress for charging excess of interest above legal rates, the total amount involved being not less than $20,000. These suits are brought in the Circuit Court of the United States. The law is strong in its disapprobation of excessive interest, and fixes as a penalty double the amount of interest and excess for two years previous, and the excess prior to the two years, all of which may be recovered.—*Ct. Dem.*

The bondholders of the Sunbury & Lewistown railroad had another meeting on Tuesday, and resolved to put the road up at public sale on the 9th day of March next.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

WHAT IS DEMANDED.

The Clinton Democrat expresses our sentiments when it says: It is a pretty hard thing for our legislators to do, but they must do it or the people will get other men who will; that is, to buckle right down to the work of retrenchment and reform. It can't be dodged—expenses of running the government, State and National, have got to come down. Those who are likely to feel this cutting down will of course try all the indence they can to prevent it, but it will be foolish for legislators to be prevailed upon by such pressure when they know that a greater influence—the people—is opposing it and demanding reduction. It is no use arguing that the office holder cannot live with less, or that this or that thing cannot be done for less. It must be done for less. When every man—merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, farmer, and laborer—finds himself compelled to live for less, it is no time to tell him that public servants and public trusts cannot share in the reduction. They must, is the order he issues, and the representative who cannot see this very plain sign of the times, is so blind that if he does'nt wake up to it now, he'll get a shaking should he come before the people again that will bring him to his senses. Economy, retrenchment and reform has gone along the whole line as the order of the day, and the people will see to it that it is obeyed.

The following is the bill introduced by Mr. Chittenden to fund the legal-tender debts: First—That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to sell to the highest bidder for legal-tender notes (to be immediately canceled and destroyed), by such methods as are now employed in the sale of government gold coin, the bonds of the United States for $4,000,000 per month, for eight months of each year, beginning with February and including September, the bonds to be coupon or registered as may be most for the advantage of the Treasury for the time being, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding four and one-half per cent. in gold coin forty years from the 1st of January, 1876. Second—The bonds hereby authorized shall be available by the national banks for deposit in the Treasury of the United States, security for their circulating notes and other liabilities under the provisions of existing laws relating to national banks. Third—This act shall take effect immediately, or as soon as the bonds can be prepared.

Washington, January 26.—Another startling case of fraud upon the Government is developing before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs in relation to the expenditure of the appropriation of $200,000 to remove a few Pawnee Indians from Nebraska to Indian Territory. The Government is said to be in possession of documents showing that pretty much the whole amount was squandered or stolen. The committee intend to investigate the matter thoroughly.

CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The house this afternoon passed the centennial appropriation bill by a vote of 146 yeas to 130 nays, having just amended it by a proviso that the United States should not share as a stockholder, but that if any of the amount appropriated be left at the close of the exhibition it shall go to reimburse the United States before any dividends shall be declared. An amendment was also inserted requiring the treasurer of the finance board of the centennial to give a bond in the sum of $500,000, before receiving the amount appropriated. The announcement of the result of the vote was received with loud demonstrations of applause on the floor and in the galleries. For a while during the progress of the roll call the prospect was somewhat gloomy, and the clerk got way down among the "noes" before there was a tie, the negatives running away ahead. In fact when the house met to-day the friends of the measure were not very sanguine of success.

An examination of the vote to-day shows that the states of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Louisiana, California, Minnesota, Oregon Nevada and Nebraska voted solidly for the appropriation. West Virginia is the only state whose delegation went solidly against the bill. Five Pennsylvania members, Messrs. Collins, of Scranton, Stenger, of Chambersburg, Turney, of Greensburg, Cochrane, of Allegheny, and Sheakley, of West Greenville, voted in the negative. Maryland was evenly divided, Messrs. Roberts, O'Brien, and Swann voting yea, and Messrs. Thomas, Henkle and Walsh voting no. Mr Stowell, the only republican from Virginia, was the only member of that delegation who voted in the affirmative Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee each gave one vote in the affirmative. The other members from those states all voted no. New Hampshire, Vermont, North Carolina, Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin gave majorities against the bill, while Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Iowa, whose delegations were divided gave majorities in favor of it. The colored members all voted for it. There did not seem to be any party question in the matter, and while the majority of the southern members voted against the bill such men as Lamar, Reagan and Hill are recorded in favor of it.

There is much dissatisfaction expressed by Pennsylvanians to-night at the shape in which the centennial bill passed. Many of them advocate dropping the matter at once and applying to the Pennsylvania legislature for the appropriation. Gov. Bigler thinks, however, that it is best to take what they can get.—*Baltimore Sun special.*

PASSAGE OF THE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

In the Senate, on 27, pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the Chair laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants in cases where such entries have been made under regulations of the Land department.

Mr. Cameron (Mo) submitted an amendment to strike out of the third section the words "or when the grantee was in default in the performance of any of the conditions imposed by such grant," so that the section should read, "That all such pre-emption and homestead entries which may have been made by permission of the Land department, or in pursuance of rules and intructions thereof, within the limits of any time subsequent to the expiration of such grant, shall be deemed valid and the making of proof required shall entitle the holder of such claim to a patent therefor." Agreed to.

The bill having considered in Committee on the Whole was reported to the Senate, and the amendment made by the Committee agreed.

The question being on the passage of bill, the yeas and nays were ordered and it was passed—yeas, 44, nays 9. Messrs Cameron (Mo), Conkling, Cragin, Dawes, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Morrill, (Me), and Robertson voting in the negative. The bill as passed is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that all pre-emption and homestead entries or entries in compliance with any law of the United States of public lands made in good faith by actual settlers upon tracts of land of not more than one hundred and sixty acres each within the limits of any land granted prior to the time when notice of withdrawal of lands embraced in such grant was received at the Local Land office of the district in which such lands are situated, or after their restoration to market by order of the General land office and where pre-emption and homestead laws have been complied with, and proper proofs thereof been made by parties holding such tracts or parcels, they shall be confirmed and patents for the same shall issue to parties entitled thereto.

Section 2—That when at the time of such withdrawal as aforesaid, a valid pre-emption or homestead claim existed upon any such grants which afterwards were abandoned, and under decisions and ruling of the Land Department were re-entered by pre-emption or homestead claimants, who have complied with the laws governing pre emption and homestead entries, or shall make the proper proofs required under such laws, such entries shall be deemed valid and patents shall issue therefor to the person entitled thereto.

Section 3. That all such pre-emption and homestead entries which may have been made by permission of the Land Department, or in pursuance of rules and instructions thereof within the limits of any land grant at a time subsequent to the expiration of such grant shall be deemed valid, and a compliance with the laws and the making of proof required shall entitle the holder of such a patent therefor.

House of Representatives.

Jan. 21, in the house Mr. Singleton (Miss) from the committee on appropriations, reported the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. It appropriates $822,847. It fixes the pay of ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, at $14,000; to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China at $10,000; to Italy at $8,000; to Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela, and the Hawaian islands, at $6,500; to Chili and Bolivia (one mission), at $6,500; to the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uruguay (one mission), at $6,500 to Gautemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua (one mission), at $10,000; and Liberia at $4,000.

The house then at one o'clock went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hoskins (N. Y.) in the chair, on the military academy appropriation bill. The clerk proceeded to read the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. Hamilton (N. J.) moved to amend the clause for the pay of cadets by striking out the words "at $450 each in addition to rations," and substituting the words "at $540"

Mr. Hale (Me.) moved to amend the amendment by striking out "$540" and substituting "600." He proceeded to argue in support of his amendment. He deprecated anything which should be looked on as an attack upon this institution.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Randall whether he did not propose to make any exceptions to that rule. Mr. Randall replied that the committee had made important exceptions to the rule and they should continue to make exceptions in the cases of meritorious and useful officers of the government, but the policy of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Hale) seemed to indicate a determined purpose on the part of the other side of the house to obstruct the committee in its economical reform movement.

Mr Durham (Ky.) spoke against the reduction of the pay of cadets. He said he was in favor of legitimate reductions, but he would not be led into reduction by any party or leaders of any party.

Mr. Atkins (Tenn.) asked Mr. Durham whether he was an independent democrat.

Mr. Durham replied that he was as good a democrat as any man on the floor, but he was not going to vote for an unjust reduction to please any party. [Applause on the republican side.]

Mr. Neal (Ohio) also opposed the reduction.

Mr. O'Brien (Md.) said that he would join hands with the committee on appropriations in all reasonable economy from now to the end of the session, but he wanted the chairman to understand that it would not be policy on his part to imitate the proceedings inaugurated and carried out on the republican side of the house last congress in regard to non-toleration of differences of opinion. He did not consider that economy was necessarily a party question, nor did he consider that the democratic side of the house would have a monopoly of it. He opposed the reduction of the pay of West Point cadets.

Mr. Townsend (N. Y.) also opposed the reduction.

Mr. Randall (Pa.), chairman of the committe on appropriations, opposed Mr. Hale's amendment, and said that none of the money went into the pockets of cadets, but was, in fact, an appropriation made for their support, and that it was believed that $540 was sufficient for that purpose. He said that the committee had decided on a uniform reduction through all the departments; that reduction was to be ten per cent., and was to be further carried out by reducing the number of employees twenty per cent., and increasing the hours of service from six to eight hours.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) complained that the members of the republican side of the house were obstructionists to reform, they had commenced opposing reform on the West Point bill and where would they end. They would oppose reform on the navy bill, on the army bill, on the consular diplomatic bill and on the civil service bill. Where was reform to be begun if not here on this particularly prodigal and luxurious system at West Point.

Mr. Hale (Me.) said, I do not propose to take my lesson in economy from the gentleman from New York. I have had some experience in this house in attempting to reduce the expenditures of the goverment. The committee on appropriations in past years, as I endeavored to show the other day, has gone through a great work in that direction. Neither I nor the chairman, nor any member on this side of the house, ever received any assistance from the gentleman from New York (Cox). Yet he stands here to-day and points to us and to me as standing in the way of reduction in the expenditures of the government, and he arrogates to himself and his party the credit of first seeking to lessen the burdens of the people.

Mr. Chairman—That gentelman knows that we are to-day two months gone in this session, he knows that the main time of the session has been taken up in the introduction of bills by himself and his friends on that side of the house and making demands upon the treasury. He knows that these claims are coming up from the south in demands from $10,000,000 to $60,000,000 and that they aggregate to twice as much as the republican party has saved heretofore. He knows that there is not a man in the south who lost a mule through the federal army that is not coming here and clamoring for pay from the United States. [Applause on the republican side.] He knows that there is a claim here for $60,000,000 to pay the cotton tax. The point of all that I am saying is that when these claims come up and are pushed from that side of the house he will not dare to vote against them.

Mr. Cox—I have voted against them.

Mr. Hale—I know that now he is drawn along in a current which he cannot resist, and that when those claims come up and a word is said to him by his masters he will not dare to vote against them.

Mr Cox said the gentleman cannot find anything in my record or votes either for retrenchment or prodigality to justify him in saying that I have any masters except the people my constituents. What did he mean by my "masters." Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great as to talk in that way to me? [Laughter and excitement.]

Mr. Hale—Does the gentleman want me to answer.

Mr. Cox—Yes and promptly.

Mr Hale—I mean the leading dominating influences of the party of which the gentlemen is an active and honored member—influences which he will be bound to follow, and so far as I may say without being offensive, to obey.

Mr. Cox—That belongs to the future. The gentleman (Mr. Hale) has been known in the last three or four congresses as "Blaine's little Bub." [Laughter and increased confusion.]

Mr. Garfield (O.) rose to a point of order, but Mr. Hale got in, in the uproar and confusion, his retort in these words, "I will put against that the 'Buzzing Fly' that was 'shooed' out of reputation and fame by the late member from Massachusetts (Butler)." [Laughter and loud raps to order by the chairman].

Mr. Garfield called the gentlemen to order after quite a spicy discussion between Mr. Cox and Mr. Hale.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio), expressed his belief that the party now in power in the house could make some reductions which, perhaps, the administration party could not make and that his side of the house ought to help the other side in making all reasonable reductions.

After the discussion was continued by Messrs. Garfield (Ohio) and Lamar (Miss.), the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments.

Mr. Hamilton's amendment, making the pay of cadets $540 without additional rations, was agreed to. All the other amendments, either in regard to cadets or professors, were voted down.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose.

After the appointment of a committee to accompany the remains of the late Representative Starkweather to his home and attend his funeral the house adjourned.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

A letter dated Havana, January 20, received in New York, describes the situation in the island as follows: "The arrival of Captain-General Jovellar has so far not produced any of the effects which were expected to occur. True enough, he merits and enjoys the confidence of all classes much more than any Captain-General who has come and gone since the outbreak of the revolution. But gold has gone up instead of declining. The insurgents are burning sugar-cane fields and plantation buildings. Every day we hear of one or more plantations as having been burned, and even the most rabid Spaniard, if possessed of common sense, acknowledges sorrowfully that the army and Spanish-thinking population are not strong enough to drive the insurgents out of the central department. While the sympathizing element is not so strong as it was a year ago, everybody, with the exception of the extreme insiransigentes on the Cuban side and those who are making money by the war, are anxious that some compromise should be effected. It is extremely doubtful whether the Cuban leaders in the field would to-day accept a proposition for the autonomy of the island if offered by Spain. The leading Cubans who are abroad will barely be listented to. If the fighting-men are not satisfied with any propositions that are made, the war will continue until one or the other succumbs. It is positively asserted that Jovellar is authorized to make great concessions to the island in general, including a general amnesty and autonomy. The planters are ruined; although nominally the possessors of great wealth, they are not even making a small interest on their capital employed in lands, negroes and machinery. The merchants say that they will be ruined unless the officials again allow smuggling on a large scale, the business done in that line being comparatively small at present.

MOODY ON PERDITION.

Mr. Moody read his text in the nineteenth chapter of Luke, tenth verse: "For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." It was the fall of Adam, he said that brought out God's love. "A friend of mine," he continued, "who went to Chicago a week before the great fire, was greatly struck with the prosperity of the city, and when he went back to Manchester, where he lived, he told all his friends what a wonderful place it was, only thirty years old and half as large as Manchester. But he told me afterward, none of the people seemed to take any interest in it so I gave up talking about it. But one day a dispatch reached Manchester that Chicago was burning up and then the people began to take an interest in it; and when a second dispatch came, saying that hundreds of thousands of persons were homeless and in danger of starving on the prairie, their sympathy and their love were excited, and they sent thousands of dollars across the ocean. As soon as Adam fell, the news went up to heaven, and God's love came down."

Mr. Moody then began to speak again of the dead children, picturing them lying helpless in their dying moments, inquiring the way to Christ. After dwelling on this subject till nearly every woman in the house was crying, he continued, after a short pause, pointing to the roof:

Hark! do you hear a still, small voice? That is the voice of God. He is knocking! Will you not open the door and let him in. Now, while there are lost souls in this hall, may hundreds open the door of their hearts. There would be a wail going up from this audience that would pierce heaven to-night if we could realize for one minute what it is to be lost. What is health or wealth in comparison with the soul! It is better to go to heaven from the poor house than to go to hell in a golden chariot. I was in an infirmary, not long ago, when a mother came in with her child, and said that for a week it had had its eyes closed. The physician opened the baby's eyes, and said to the mother, 'Your child is blind, you delayed coming too long.' I can see that mother's look now. 'Do you mean to tell me,' she said, 'that my child is blind forever?' 'Yes,' said the physician, 'he will never see again,' and the mother gave a shriek that pierced my heart. But what was the loss of that child's sight compared with the loss of its eternal soul? I was three thousand miles away when the news flashed across the cable that a child in Philadelphia had been lost; and what deep sympathy there was all over the world! But think of the souls that have been lost in Philadelphia since that little Charley was lost, and the churches sleeping all the time! I come here to-night to tell you that you can be saved before you leave the house if you will. If a man is lost now, in this Christian land, he goes to hell in a blaze of the gospel. If you go to hell you must go over that great salvation, and trample that blood under your feet. Let the news go to heaven to-night that you want to be saved. When Rowland Hill was preaching in England, Lady Ann Erskine drove by in her carriage and asked her footman whatspesker was attracting such a crowd. The footman told her, and she ordered the driver to drive her as near the platform as he could. Hill saw her and turned round and asked who she was. When he learned, he went on with his sermon, but presently he stopped, and, after a pause, said that he had something for sale, and that he was going to sell it by auction. 'It's the soul of Lady Ann Erskine,' he shouted. 'Who bids?' who bids? Ah, there's a bid—Satan bids. Satan bids, Satan, what will you give? Pleasure, honor, money, Satan offers. But here's another bid—Jesus bids. Jesus, what will you give? Joy, peace, comfort, everlasting life. Lady Erskine, which will you take?' And Lady Erskine stepped from her carriage, and said 'Jesus shall have my soul.' This story may be true, and it may not, but Christ bids for your soul to night. Which bidder shall have it? It's for you to decide. Are you lost? Christ is come. May this night see the salvation of hundreds!"

By this time nearly every person in the building was crying, and Mr. Moody made a short prayer, and read the 55th hymn, asking all who were saved to arise and sing, leaving the sinners seated. Nearly everybody stood up; but while the Christians sang "Just as I am, without one plea," nearly a hundred went into the inquiry rooms. "Don't come to Christ to-night," Mr. Moody added, "unless you're satisfied that its the best thing you can do. If you don't want to come, stay away." The meeting was closed with the benediction.

STANLEY IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA—INCIDENTS OF THE EXPLORATION—THE SURVEY OF LAKE VICTORIA NYANZA.

London Nov. 8—The two letters just received from Mr. Henry M. Stanley are dated, respectively, April 12 and 14, and were sent from Ungalla, in Ugando, the capital of the country ruled by King Mtesa. They complete the subject dealt with in the letters received in October. An interest almost as great as that of their contents attaches itself to the story of the journey of the letters from Stanley hither. They were committed to the custody of Colonel Debelleford, whom Stanley met at Mtesa's court, and who left there April 17. This gentleman was apparently attached to the armed force which the Khedive has sent to those parts under Gordon. He was at Mtesa's capital with troops in pursuance of some object related to Gordon's expidition, and accepted Stanley's letters with a view to send them down the Nile by the Khedive's chain of posts. He was on his return to Gordon's Station, and when he had nearly reached it was surprised and attacked by the Kari, by whom he was massacred, with thirty six of his soldiers. Four of his soldiers escaped and succeeded in reaching Gordon, who sent a detachment immediately to the scene of the tragedy. Stanley's letters, stained with blood, were found by this detachment among the bodies of the slain, and carried to headquarters, whence they were dispatched down the White Nile to Khartoum and thence by the Khedive's couriers to Cario. Stanley describes fully in these letters his survey of the southern, eastern and northeastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza. He gives thirty seven observations of bays, inlets, and creeks, minutely explored, with a view to determine their relation to the main body of water, and to exclude the possibility of their opening to other lakes or streams. He fully exhibits and demonstrates the unity of this magnificent sheet of water. He says: "Livingstone was wrong in reporting that the Victoria Nyanza consisted of five lakes Speke correctly states that the Victoria Nyanza is one lake." Speke's three islands are proved by Stanley's observations to be peninsulas. One observation further confirms the great importance of the River Shimeeyu as the principal feeder of the lake and the extremest source of the Nile yet discovered. Stanley depicts graphically many incidents of his expidition. He had several conflicts with the treacherous slave dealers on the lake. On one occasion he was attacked by 100 natives armed with spears, in thirteen canoes, who were repulsed after a severe fight. Three natives were killed. He arrived at Mtesa's hunting camp at Msavura, April 12, where he was received with great ceremony and cordiality by the King. In Stanley's honor the King directed extraordinary festivities and displays. One feature of the display was a naval review of the lake of eighty-four canoes, manned by 2,500 men. On the second day, in addition to the naval manœuvres, there were races, in which eighty four canoes were engaged, each propelled by thirty oarsmen, the King leading the fleet personally in the presence of a great throng of spectators. Among the onlookers were the three hundred wives of the King. On the third day there was a bird shooting and target practice by 3,000 troops. On the fourth day they returned to the Mtesa's capital. This king has 2,000,000 subjects. Stanley praises his great intelligence and depicts him as a model ruler, whose dominion will be an augury for possible civilization of Africa. He is a Mosulman, but your correspondent regards his conversion to Christianity as possible, and suggests this labor as a field for a missionary effort that is capable of affording very brilliant results. Picturesque accounts are given of the richness and beauty of the country. There are valuable geographical notes in further illustration of the map, including soundings of the Nyanza and an explanation of the White Nile above Ripon Falls. Taken together with the letters previously received this completes the account of the grand discovery that it has been Stanley's good fortune to make through the good will of King Mtesa.

——We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1,00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

A TURKISH VICTORY ADMITTED.

Ragusa, Jan. 28.—Accounts from Scla-vonic sources admit the defeat of the insurgents on the Trebigne road on Wednesday last, but represent that the Turks were in greatly superior numbers. They admit a loss of 150 killed and claim that the Turks lose 130.

THIS WILL NOTIFY THE PUBLIC

of our intention to put NEW and LOWER PRICES on much of our Stock.

THE YEAR'S CLOSING OUT SALE WILL COMMENCE at HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK, EACH WEEK DAY MORNING, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK IS SOLD.

THE MAIN FACT IS:

We have made up TOO MANY OVERCOATS and SUITS for this year, and to transfer our Stock into Cash needed for preparation for 1876, we will make *certain sacrifices* which will be apparent ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we shall have gone through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the cost, from many of our present prices.

To be very exact in stating this matter, as we do not intend that any advertisement or custom of our house shall mislead the public in the least particular, we think it proper to say, that this Mark Down, whilst it applies to

A THOUSAND AND MORE OVERCOATS,
A THOUSAND AND MORE BUSINESS COATS,
HUNDREDS OF DRESS COATS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND VESTS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF PANTS,

and extends throughout our house, yet there are some lots in which (as they have already been marked at close prices,) we shall make no change.

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS IS

OUR FINAL and ONLY MARK DOWN THIS SEASON,

SO THAT NONE NEED WAIT FOR LOWER PRICES.

THE STEP WE TAKE WILL WONDERFULLY AID THOSE WHO FEEL LIKE ECONOMIZING.

THE TERMS OF THE SALE ARE THE USUAL TERMS OF OUR HOUSE:

1.—No Second or Altered Price—ONE FIXED PRICE.

2.—Cash from All, to warrant Low Prices.

3.—The Contract on our part, to *return money*, is a part of the bargain in each case (provided goods are returned unworn.)

4.—A *Full Guarantee* given for each garment.

The Stock we offer is all NEW, and is not "BOUGHT" or "WHOLESALE" stock but our own

Carefully Made Clothing.

It will be remembered that our stock always embraces the CHOICEST STYLES of SUBSTANTIAL GOODS, and that EVERY SIZE and SHAPE is provided for both MEN and BOYS. It will also be borne in mind that there is but ONE OAK HALL, and THAT IS AT THE CORNER OF

Sixth--Sixth--Sixth--Sixth--SIXTH

and MARKET Streets.

Hoping for a visit from each reader, and that our friends will pass this announcement to all their friends in the country,

We are Very Truly,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

PHILADELPHIA

SHORTLIDGE & CO., COAL, LIME, &c.,

WILLIAM SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,

Burners and Shippers of the celebrated

Bellefonte

WHITE LIME.

Dealers in the very best grades of

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

They pay the highest prices in cash or grain that the Eastern markets will afford

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OAT

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY 3, FEB 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 886, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 457, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PIONEER GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

DEM. CO. CONVENTION.

The Democratic Co. Convention will reassemble at Bellefonte, Tuesday, February 22, to elect representative delegates to the State Convention and Senatorial conferees to choose a senatorial delegate to the same. C. M. BOWER.
Chairman.

——SALE BILLS printed at the Reporter office, from $2 up to $3.75 for the largest. All kinds of job work done with neatness and despatch. Orders by mail from any part of the county, promptly attended to. Give date and hour of sale and list of articles.

——Rev. Tomlinson will administer the Lord's supper in the Lutheran church at Aaronsburg, on Sunday, Feb. 6. Regular service will be held every evening for one week before communion.

——The Bellefonte Republican asks us for the name of the man who took the Reporter three years and now refuses to pay for it. His name is Dunkle, and he lives in Ohio. Pass him around.

——Jacob Kepler jr., has purchased the old Kepler farm in Ferguson twp., at $75 per acre. The Hasting's farms up Buffalo Run, and within six miles from Bellefonte were knocked off last week at from $35 to $55 per acre. This is very cheap, as the farms were good ones—but the times, you know——.

——"Holmes Very Little Dialogues for Very Little Folks," price 30 cts., and "Art and Etiquette of Making Love," price 30 cts., two handsome little volumes, published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, to whom we are indebted for a copy of each. The first is just the book for little folks to select dialogues from, and the other for those bigger ones who want to go in love and learn etiquette.

——There is no use in sending communications to this office, without the author giving us his name; and there is no use in any one asking us for the names of authors of communications—do not be guilty of the impudence.

——It is George and not Wm. Jordan that moves on the Forster farm in Gregg twp., as we erroneously stated week before last.

——The Shooting Match in Sugar Valley last Thursday resulted in William Weber, from Brush Valley, winning the varmint. It came from Brush Valley in the first instance, where it was won by Jacob Herman and brought to Sugar Valley. Now it goes back. We understand that next Thursday the Bear will be shot for again.—*Cl. Dem.*

——On the night of the 13th two horses were stolen from Samuel Lose in Brush Valley. The thief found, after riding a mile or so, that one of the horses had no shoes. He let the animal go, and took one of Mr. Harter's. Nothing has been heard of him, or what course he took.

——There are some more board walks badly needed in this place, especially on the west side of Main street From Reesman's to Sloat's the mud can't be beat, and we don't see how the owners of houses along there can be reconciled to wading through the mire more than ankle deep. The same may be said from the post-office down to the lower end of town, where the mud is fearful in wet weather—only a few lots along there having walks,—will not the balance follow the example, and have it at least decently passable to reach their premises? Some people may not care how much mud is before their houses, but a proper regard for the feelings of others demands something better. It costs but $5 or $6 dollars to make a board-walk across a lot, and there is not a lot owner but what can readily afford to spend that amount for his own comfort and that of his neighbors, saying nothing of the enhancement it is to the value of the property. Who will be the first to make a walk in the sections above referred too?

—We have heard a rumor, says the Republican, that Sheriff Shaffer and two of his children are sick with small-pox. It is feared that the children will not live. It seems that the Sheriff moved into a house where a man had been sick, with what he called the chicken-pox; but it has since turned out that it was the varioloid. We sympathize with the Sheriff in his trouble, and hope to soon inform our readers that he and his family have passed through the ordeal all right.

N. B.—We have since been informed that the above rumor was unfounded.—(Ed Rep.)

——CRUMBS.—Wash Shafer, formerly of Madisonburg, is in from Missouri on a visit.....Campbell's new mill, near Millheim, is said to be doing good work now—Van Ormer, the manager knows how to run it, and give it reputation.....Let this winter be known as the muddy winter..... Have your sales advertised in the Reporter, every body reads it.....The season for sales and free dinners has commenced..... George Kock makes a good vendue crier—try him.....There was no long criminal list at our court last week—may it always be thus.

——J. W. Shook is Prest. of the Farmer's Mills cornet band. The band gives a grand concert at Zion, Friday eve, 4..... Sam'l Working paid our sactum a visit on Saturday—he looks well, and farming in Mifflin county seems to agree with him..... Wm. P. Shoop has been appointed notary public for Centre Hall.

——JOHN S. MILLER, Tailor, of Millheim, is putting up the best of work and the public would do well to call upon him, as his prices and work suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. We have seen some of his work and find it equal to that of the best of tailors. One door east of Weiser's smith shop. 21 oct 6m.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.—The largest clothing house in America is that of the firm whose name heads this notice and is located at Sixth and Market streets, Phila. Read what they say in their advertisement on the second page of this paper. They will do all they promise, and will give each purchaser a guarantee that their goods are sold as low as possible, and then will take them back inside of ten days if unworn and the customer is not satisfied with them.

——Any and every thing needs up out of hair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Spangler's Hotel, Centre Hall. Orders received by stage or mail.

☞ A new Golden Tongue Organ, one of the finest toned instruments made, for sale at this office. Also a Ryneder organ, good as new. Either of these instruments offered at a bargain.

——Attention is called to the card of Dr. Alexander, late of Michigan. With several years of successful practice in the west, the doctor now offers his services to the afflicted in his native valley.

War is imminent between Guatamala and San San Salvador. Both countries are arming.

——The Clinton Democrat says that on Thursday a couple of thieves made a tour of Nittany Valley, in Porter township, and robbed very many barns of one thing or another. It was about the most impudent piece of thieving that has occurred in these parts for a long time. The rascals took a rig along and visited the barns; at John Rishel's two and a half bushels clover seed, at George M Ohl's a fine robe, blanket and whip, at Peter Dornblazer's six and a half bushels clover seed, and one bushel at Jacob Kling's, and two new blankets at Stitzer's were stolen. The horse and wagon was stolen from Mr. Abe Best, of Centre county, near Hublersburg. The thieves drove to Lock Haven, sold their clover seed, cashed the check, tied up the horse in an alley, where Mr. Best afterwards got it, and left for parts unknown. On the wagon when found were two of the stolen blankets, and Mr. Ohl's robe; Stitzer's blankets and whip were found in a hotel near the depot. The thieves were two young men. They visited the barns in the daytime, and were seen and suspected by some of the women on the different places. At Stewart's, where they asked for "a bite," they said they were from Centre County in search of lost cattle. At night they made a second visit and carried off the booty they had marked for stealing on their day visit.

——All kinds of Buggies, Cartiages, Platform Spring wagons, Sleighs &c., are manufactured and for sale at Levi Murray's Coach shop in Centre Hall, Pa. All work is made from selected material, and by experienced workmen. The manner in which all work is finished is at once attractive and pleasing; and what is more desirable, all work possesses that durability which is secured only by experience and a strict attention to all the triding though important details of a well regulated Coach shop.

All kinds of repairing done well and promptly, at such prices and at such terms as to suit all customers. Give him a call.

——A festival is to be held at the Housersville church, on the evenings of the 11 and 12th of February. All persons are invited to attend. The festival is to be held for the benefit of the Reformed church.

——Report of Earlystown School. For the month ending Jan. 27th, 1876. No. of pupils in attendance during month 35. 17 males, 18 females. Percentage of attendance for males 94, females 94. The following pupils were in attendance every day during month: Ida M. Stover, Minnie H. Rhinesmith, Lizzie B. Boal, Sallie E. Boal, Elizabeth Rhinesmith, Superia Stover, Nannie C. Stover, Minnie Stover, Sallie E. Stover, Maggie L. Stover, Irene V. Rhinesmith, Robt. P. Odenkirk, Martin L. Smith, John Smith, Oscar W. Stover, Wm. C. Stover, John F. Stover. Tardiness overcome to a great degree by good convenience of access.

WM. F. OSSMAN, Teacher.

——Jas. M'Cormick, of near this place killed a hog which dressed 483 pounds. Now if any body in Illinois can beat that, let us know. James, step up and take the premium.

——COURT.—Judge Mayer presided this week. The case taken up for trial on Monday afternoon, was Alex. Shannon vs. H. Witmer and Joseph Crotzer. Mr. Shannon claiming some three or four hundred dollars, balance due him for settling up the books of the C. H. Manufacturing Co., and for which sum he alleged the defts. had made themselves individually responsible, which the defts. denied. A number of witnesses, besides the parties concerned, were heard in the case.

Three young men, who were subpœnied as witnesses in a case for violation of the liquor law, which was to have been tried last week, absented themselves, in consequence of which the trial could not go on. The fellows were afterwards arrested for contempt of court, and on Monday were brought before Judge Orvis, who sentenced each one to pay a fine of $10, costs of attachment, and enter bail in $200 to appear at next term when the liquor case will be up for trial.

Verdict of jury in favor of plaintiff. Next case was the Brisbin will case, Harris twp., which the heirs attempt to have set aside.

Among the cases last week was the Hubbard Reaper Co. vs. G. W. Raber, in which one of the witnesses, John Musser, created considerable merriment by his manner of answering questions. He said that he fixed a box upon the reaper and his boy drove in it as cozy as the lawyers sitting in their chairs. The suit was decided in favor of Mr. Raber. A new trial was asked for and granted.

MEETING OF CENTRE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Centre County Agricultural Society was held in the Court House on Monday evening, January 24, 1876, at 7 o'clock p. m. In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, Gen. George Buchanan was elected President pro tem, and upon assuming the chair delivered some appropriate remarks. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Upon motion a committe consisting of Hon. John H. Orvis, Joseph L. Neff, John Rishel, Wm. Shortlidge and John I Thompson, was appointed to report a list of nominations for officers for the ensuing year. The committee after due deliberation reported as follows:

For President—John A. Woodward, of Howard.

Vice Presidents—Gen. Geo. Buchanan, of Gregg; George L. Peters, of Union; A. S. Tipton, of Curtin; Sam'l Gilliland, of College.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. W. Gephart, Bellefonte.

Librarian—John. T. Johnston, Bellefonte.

Executive Committee—Gen. James A. Beaver, Bellefonte; John Rishel, of Benner; John A. Hunter, of Half Moon; Leonard Rhone, of Potter; Prof. John Hamilton, of College; B. F. Shaffer, of Walker.

The report was unanimously adopted.

During the absence of the committee on nominations the annual report of the Treasurer was read, showing the receipts for the year closed to be $2,514 63, and the expenditures during the same period, $2,515.62.

The fact that the payments for trotting purses amounted to $380, while those for regular premium were but $324.75, provoked considerable discussion, participated in by Gen. Beaver, D. S. Keller, John S. Foster, A. S. Tipton, Leonard Rhone, Wm. Shortlidge and Hon. J. H. Orvis. A motion to prohibit trotting for pursesduring Fair week was made, but after several amendments thereto had been proposed, the whole subject was referred to a special committee of seven who were instructed to prepare a resolution to regulate or prohibit the same during the continuance of the annual Fairs; said committee consisting of Leonard Rhone, Gen. James A. Beaver, Hon. John H. Orvis, John I. Thompson, Ben. Ligget, A. S. Valentine, and Capt. Thomas A. Hicks, to report at an adjourned meeting to be held during the March court.

On motion of A. S. Tiption it was *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that horseracing should not be allowed at our County Fairs.

On motion of Gen. Beaver it was *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to invite three or more gentlemen to prepare papers upon the subject of fencing to be submitted to the society at its meeting in April.

Adjourned to meet on 1st Monday of March court.

D. S. KELLER,
Secretary.

The Secretary of the Treasury on 27 directed the destruction of $554,080 in greenbacks, that amount being eighty per cent. of new National bank currency issued during the present month. This will leave outstanding greenback circulation $371,276,140.

FROM PENN TOWNSHIP.

Has quit the business—10 S. C.
Has improved—ye Berliner.
Always first—the Centre Hall Reporter.
Still continues—the weather.
Would be welcome—a pleasant snow.
Looks well under the circumstances—the grain.
Getting oily—the Grangers.
Bottled—the 76ers.
Busy—Constable Daniel.
Sometimes knee deep—the mud.
Very busy—tax gatherers.
Still empty—many ice-houses.
In operation—the new hardware firm.
All over the country—mud.
Gitting along—the mechanics.
In a lamentable condition—the turnpike. Ditto—the byroads.
Going up—two new houses in the town of Millheim.
Pretty busy—our medical men.
Progressing rapidly—the work on the L. C. & S. R. R.
Through at last—the heading of the Beaver Dam Tunnel.

The meeting in the Ev. church at Millheim, closed, after being continued five weeks. The result was some 50 conversions and a great many accessions to the church. Besides a general upbuilding of God's work in the neighborhood.

On last Saturday, a few young men or rather boys, who were under the influence of whisky, kicked up considerable of a fuss in front of Snook's store. Too bad.

At the U. B. Conference held in Altoona, the stationing committee sent Rev A. E. Evans back to his old charge, viz. Millheim. Mr. Evans endeavored to do his duty last year and will no doubt the same this year. May success attend his labors.

Sleighs can be bought at a great discount if it does not soon snow.

ALL BUT—

FROM ILLINOIS.

FREEPORT, ILL., Jan 25, '76.

Mr. Editor Reporter.—Perhaps a few lines from this section of "the west," would be interesting to some of the readers of the Reporter in "the east," who are acquainted with this part of the country.

The Reporter makes its appearance regularly, every Saturday evening and is greeted as a welcome weekly visitor.

Business, as well as in the east, is depressed. Several firms have closed, owing to financial failures.

Burglars are making their appearance occasionally. They are very cautious about their facial expressions, during the daytime, lest they should be suspicioned by the authorities.

The weather has been unusually mild this winter.

Predictions are being made of an early spring, which in all probability, will be the case, providing winter does not "set in too late."

The much dreaded disease, Dyptheria, has been doing its fatal work among some of the inhabitants of this city.

Of the thirteen protestant churches in this city, four are holding revival meetings at present. The workings of God's spirit is manifest among His people. A general revival of religion among the unsaved is anticipated. "May the good work still continue.

The roads are in a bad condition, making it very unpleasant for the farmers at a distance to bring their produce to market.

A SUBSCRIBER.

CHIPS FROM THE LOOP.

—MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me a small space in your paper and I will endeavor to give you a brief sketch of the proceedings of the Loop Court which met on last Friday eve, which is as follows:

The evening being wet and muddy, the court was late in meeting. The sitting Judge, J. S. Housman, not being present, C. D. Runkle was elected for the evening. The first case brought before the jury w s Pl'ff J. A. Fleming vs. Peter Jordan for trover and conversion—Pl'ff. Fleming, Def't Kilbourn. The case was this: On the 27th of January, 1876, J. A. Fleming bought some fowls at a public sale, and got the def't along with others, to carry them home for him, as they were going directly passed his residence, and he had to go and settle for them, and he would catch up with them. So they started off at a pretty brisk pace, and got over to the pl'ffs house, before he came, and sold the fowls to his father for 5 cts per head, more than he the pl'ff had paid for them, the def't stating that he had paid such and such a price for the fowls. Witnesses were called up on both sides to give in their testimony; the case was argued very strongly on both sides; the verdict was brought in guilty, the def't was sentenced to three months imprisonment in our county jail, which is the small outbuilding on the school-ground; and when the constable took the prisoner out to the jail, the prisoner stepped back and very gently pushed the constable in first, which was very laughable. The next case was pl'ff John Lee, sheriff, vs. Wm. Mies def't, for assisting in the escape of the prisoner previous to the trial; both sides were ably argued but the verdict came in, plaintiff guilty of negligence of duty, and was sentenced to county jail for three hours, on the way out tore loose from the constable and ran away. The suit for next Friday eve, will be Mr. Lee, pl'ff vs. James Runkle def't, about the breaking of a horse power. SCHNAPPS.

ALL SORTS FROM AARONSBURG.

The chicken-pox are spetting the little ones in town, and thinning out the school houses in general.

E. J. Burd has abandoned the idea of becoming lord of the Penn House.

A "peep-hole" was made in the heading of the Beaver Dam tunnel on last Wednesday, and the consequences were an old-fashioned "bender" among the working men to drown their great joy.

The beautiful spring like weather which we have been enjoying of late, comes very handy to farmers who did not get all their ploughing done last fall; but it is supposed to be injurious to the sleeping plants, and will undoubtedly result in a damaged crop next summer. We hear predictions come from several reliable sources, to the effect that February has a real winter in store for us; that then the icy caverns of the North Pole will be unlocked and the bleak wintry winds will pour down upon us and fill our ice-houses with a frigid store that next summer may not be celebrated as the centennial year without icecream.

Communion in the Lutheran church of this place by Rev. Tomlinson, on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the German language, and in the evening in the English language.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—Revs. Tomlinson and Shoemaker will rededicate the St Paul's church, about three miles east of this place, on Saturday, February 12, in the forenoon. Regular services will be held in the church every evening from Tuesday 8th, and also in the forenoon of each day from Thursday 10th on to the dedication. On Sunday following the dedication, the Lord's supper will be administered. All the exercises will be in union.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals for the building of a School House in "Cold Spring" sub district, Potter twp., will be received by the Board of Directors, on or before Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876. For specifications inquire of John M'Coy, sr. The board of Directors reserve the right to reject any and all bids, and will meet at Centre Hill, on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving and acting on said proposals. Proposals can be handed to any of he Directors, or sent by mail to the Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors.
27 jan 3t. WM. A. KERR, Sec'y.

——The celebrated Australian Diamond Pebble spectacles, are superior to the ordinary glass spectacle, affording relief to the eyes, and suited for all ages, are sold by M. Straus, Bellefonte, Pa. 16dec3m

Subscribe for the Reporter—don't depend on your neighbor's copy always.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER.
7 oct y

——Have received Catalogue of Penn'a College, 1775-6. Suppose our thanks are due to J. Witmer Wolf for the same.

——Judge Mayer tells us it is not correct that a cherry tree was in bloom in Lock Haven recently.——See adv. for letting of new school house.——John Shannon adv. Adm'r on estate of Jacob From, dec'd.——Adam Thomas adv. the purchase by him of Mr. Shuey's personal property.——J. H. Keller's sale, near Boalsburg, 23 Feb.—see his adv.—— Nittany valley had some 20 cases of small-pox this winter, as a physician informed us recently.

——The weather has suddenly changed from mild to winter. On Tuesday evening we had allout one inch of sleet and snow, followed by fearful storm all night. Wednesday morning thermometer 10 above zero.

RETRENCHMENT — RANDALL'S COMMITTEE AT WORK.

Washington, January 25.—The House committee on appropriations took up to-day and formally considered the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. They struck out the appropriation for seven clerks of the House, reduced the salaries of members of Congress from $5,000 to $4,500 per annum, and proposed to make a general reduction of 10 per cent on the salaries of all civil government employees.

SUFFERINGS OF THE ARMENIAN CHRISTIANS.

London, January 25.—The Times this morning has a letter from Constantinople, which gives the details of great suffering among the Armenian Christians from the cruelty of Turkish rulers and the unrestrained rapine of the Koords. Many of the Christians are professing conversion to Islamism in the hope of escaping oppression.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

Six Battalions of Turks Routed, With 300 Killed.

Ragusa, January 19.—The following news is derived from an insurgent source:

Six Turkish battalions were routed yesterday between Ragusa and Trebinje by the insurgents under General Peko. The Turks had 300 killed and many wounded. The insurgent loss was only thirty killed, but there were many wounded.

Particulars of the Battle.

London, January 20.—A special despatch to the Times from Ragusa confirms the report of the defeat of the Turks by the insurgents under General Peko, and gives the following particulars: "The Turks disbanded after the first attack without further resistance. The majority of the killed, who probably number over three hundred, fell during the fight. The bulk of the survivors took refuge on a hill, where, at last accounts, they were surrounded by the whole insurgent army, 3,000 strong. The victory of the latter is unquestionably complete and important. An attack was to be made on the hill, the result of which is not yet known."

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Havana, January 28.—A revolution has broken out in Hayti. The revolutionists are in possession of Jacmel. The President has ordered the foreign club at Port au Prince to be closed, but Bassett, the United States minister, who is the President of the club refused to accede to the demand.

Robert Ross, a well known and highly respected citizen of Clearfield county, died last week in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

The Lock Haven Building Association has suspended the monthly payment of dues until after May 1st prox. This is done because of the hard times.

The Beaver Falls Chinamen are taking to American customs fast. They stand on the street corners and make remarks about ladies as they pass, but fortunately the ladies not understanding their "gab" cannot tell whether they are complimented or not. Hurrah for civilization.

A recent fire in Foochow, China, which originated in a banking establishment, destroyed thousands of houses.

Adam Moore, of Gwynedd twp, Montgomery county, put $1,200 in notes in a pocket book some time ago and secreted it for safe keeping under a heap of threshed wheat in his barn. When he went to get the money a few days ago he found that the mice had mutilated the notes and made a nest of them. Whether they were mutilated beyond redemption is not stated.

The London Daily news is informed that writs are served on Gen. Schenck, the American Minister, Albert Grant, the noted financier and others, now or formerly connected with the Emma Mining Company.

McKEE MUST STAND HIS TRIAL.

St. Louis, Mo., January 25.—Judge Dillon rendered a decision upon the opening of the trial of William McKee this morning, ruling that the case must go on. Following the decision of the judge the testimony of Sanford M. Barton, the manager of the Bingham Bros St. Louis distillery, was taken. He testified to the general operations of the ring, the amounts of crooked whisky made by their house, the sums of money paid to the ring fund, and special assessments for the alleged purpose of buying off revenue officers and to prevent seizures. One of the sums raised in this way the witness was told by Joyce was to go to Babcock.

John B. Concannon, deputy collector under Charles W. Ford and for a short time under Constantine Maguire, was the next witness. His testimony was very damaging to the defendant.

DEATHS.

On 25, at Linden Hall, Miss Sadie Davis, aged 35 years.

In Rockgrove, Ill., Jan. 5, Frederick Bolender, aged 65 years, 10 months and 28 days.

MARRIAGES.

On 20 inst., by Rev. W. E. Detwiler, Mr. David Y. Wagner, of Houserville, Centre co., and Miss Caroline Gephart, of Zion.

On Jan. 13, at Centre Hall, by John Shannon, Mr. Jared Confer to Miss Henrietta Smetzler, both of Potter twp.

JOHN F. ALEXANDER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity. Consultation in English or German. Has a full line of instruments for extracting teeth. Office and residence in the Luth. parsonage. 27feb tf

CAUTION.

The undersigned purchased at Sheriff's sale, on 24 of January, the following property of Andrew Shuey, of Spring twp, and will leave the same in the possession of Mrs Rachael Shuey, at my pleasure. The property is the following: 2 horses, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 buggy, 1 cow, plow, harrow, cultivator, cornplanter the share of 20 acres of grain in the ground together with all the other personal property of the said Andrew Shuey.
feb3 ADAM J. THOMAS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob From late of Centre Hall, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decendent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement
JOHN SHANNON,
Feb 3 6t Admr.

Grain, Seeds and Produce

FARMERS LOOK THIS WAY,

and bring your grain of all kinds,

Clover Seed, Pork.

Poultry, &c., &c., &c.,

to Milroy—mill ware-house—where you will at all times receive the highest cash prices for the same. Salt, plaster, Coal, Fish, &c. for sale. D. SHELMIRE,
18 nov 3 m

THE BLACK HILLS.

More Glowing Accounts.

St. Paul, January 24.—Special despatches from Bismarck to the papers of this city contain glowing accounts from the Black Hills country. A party carrying the mails between Bismarck and the Black Hills had returned and gave wonderful reports of the richness of the country. The report is vouched for as thoroughly trustworthy. Twelve hundred men are now in that portion of the Black Hills through which rapid creeks run. Average diggings are one dollar per hour to each man, and they saw one hundred and thirty-seven dollars taken out in six hours by four men. The next day the same force in the same time took out one hundred and twelve dollars. California Joe, a person of renown among gold miners, saw thirty-four dollars taken out of one pan, there being one nugget, worth twenty dollars. All of the returning party brought specimens of gold of splendid quality. They all agree in the statements regarding the beauty and richness of the country, and say Custer's report was not at all exaggerated. A large party is preparing to start from Bismarck for the Hills, and will take a large amount of goods. Bismarck merchants complain bitterly that the Pacific Northern Railroad refuse to run trains to that place during the present open winter so that supplies for the Black Hills may be sent forward from that place which is much nearest to the best diggings.

In the Ontario legislature the bill giving women the right to vote at municipal elections was defeated by a small majority.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Hosterman, late of Potter twp., dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decendent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement
E. B. HOSTERMAN,
27 Jan 6t. Adm'r.

J. H. KELLER'S VENDUE.—Will be sold at public outcry, 2 miles east of Boalsburg, on the farm formerly belonging to Joseph Meyer, on Wednesday, the 23 day of February, the following property, to wit: Seven head of work horses, 3 year old colts, 7 head of young cattle, 7 milk cows, 7 shoats. Two 4-horse Plantation wagons, Buckeye reaper and Mower, one 2-horse spring wagon—good as new 1 set of hayladders 1 sulky, 1 horsepower, Excelsior Reaper and Mower, Jr. Excelsior Mower, Canon Gornsheller, Circular Woodsaw, Sausage Cutter with ballance wheel, 6 set heavy horse gears, 6 Collars, Bridles, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Forks, Rakes, 2 heavy logchains, 2 tenplate stoves with pipe, also good cider vinegar by the gallon, cider barrels, meat vessels, 6 scaps bees, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by Josiah Neff. J. HENRY KELLER.
Auctioneer. Jan 20 td.

MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 29.—Flour super 4 25@4 65; Flour, common to good 4 85@5 35. Flour good to choice 4 90@6 25. Wheat No 3 Chicago Spring 1 06@1 08; wheat No 3 Milwaukee 1 10@1 12. Rye western 86@88. Corn western mixed old 70. Oats western mixed 46@49. Coffee 16½@19½ Eggs 17@20. Sugar fair to good refining 7½@8½. Petroleum, refined 14½@14½.

CHICAGO.

Flour good to choice 4 75@5 50; spring extras 5 00@6 00. Wheat Feb 98½@98½ sel March 98½@98½. Corn sel Feb 41½ sel March 42½. Oats sel Jan 30½; sel Feb 31½@31½. Rye sel Jan 68. Barley sel Jan 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour ex fam 4 50@5 00; high grades 7 00@8 50. Wheat new red Pa 1 39@1 40 do western 1 20. Corn western mixed old 58@60; yellow new 56@58. Oats western mixed 41@43.

MARKETS.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire,

Wheat $1 20 to $1 25.
Oats 30c to 35c.
Clover Seed $7 00 to $7 25.
Beef $5 to $6,50 per 100 lbs.
Corn 40 to 50.
Hogs $7 to 7 50 per 100 lbs
Rye 65c

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 115.... Rye 80 new Corn 45 old 60. Oats 30—Barley 90. 70.... Clo rerseed 5,50 .... Potatoes 30 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20..... Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents,.....Buck wheat 65 cts,.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00..

Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! AT

Wolf's Old Stand.

Largest Stock of Goods in the Valley!

ONE PRICE! LOW PRICE!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

'76 Centennial. '76

FURNITURE.

GREAT Reduction in Prices.

Now is the time to buy, as I have on hand a large Stock I will offer it at panic prices for the next SIXTY DAYS FOR CASH,

Cheaper than it can be bought Elsewhere.

which a few of the following prices will show: Cane Seat Chairs as low as $7.00. Wood Seat Chairs $6.00 and upward; Bedsteads $3 50 to $13 00. A good Bureau for $11.00. Chamber Suits, Extension Tables, Bookcases, and all other Furniture in proportion to the above prices. Please call and examine our work.

JOHN CAMP,
6 jan 2m, Milroy,

W. F. REBER, Attorney at Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

Don't Buy A HARD COAL BASE BURNER HEATING STOVE, until you have examined the

HOME DELIGHT!

—THE—

Best & Handsomest

STOVE IN THE MARKET.

Call and see them at the Store of
J. A. REESMAN,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bathroom, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by
CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.

For sale at Philadelphia, by KOONS & RUOFF, 202 North Delaware Avenue, and by grocers generally, and at Seehler's grocery. Nov 11. 6m.

The Granger Store!

Something New!

CASH AND PRODUCE FOR CHEAP GOODS.

SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.

ISREAL GRENOBLE,

Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,

In short a full line of EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

6feb. y.

Simon Haines,

CENTRE HALL.

Manufacturer of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

Of every description; running gear for all kinds of vehicles, made to order, and in first class manner. Being a practical mechanic, I would WARRANT ALL WORK to give satisfaction. Repairing promptly attended to at the lowest rates.

Undertaking.

Coffins of all styles made on shortest notice. The business of undertaking attended to in all its branches. Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. 9 sept y

J. HARRIS J. D. SHUGERT J. A. BEAVE
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.

Pennsylvania Banking Co.

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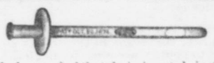

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GREEN GRASS UNDER THE SNOW.

The work of the sun is slow,
But as sure as heaven, we know ;
So we'll not forget,
When the skies are wet,
There's green grass under the snow.

When the winds of winter blow,
Wailing like voices of woe,
There are April showers,
And buds and flowers,
And green grass under the snow.

We find that it's ever so
In this life's uneven flow ;
We've only to wait,
In the face of fate,
For the green grass under the snow.

—*Springfield Republican.*

A Segar Factory in Spain.

The segar factory presents a most animated and interesting sight. Imagine four thousand five hundred—such is the number at present employed—girls and women, of ages varying from about fourteen or fifteen, up to forty, but most of them young and pretty, women all dressed in the gay costume of their provinces, their rich black hair being their only head dress, the superintendents (most of them very pretty and lady-like young women) moving about among them in a vain attempt to keep an amount of silence and order.

Imagine such a gay, chattering crowd their nimble fingers working with the regularity, the swiftness, the whirlwind whirl of machinery, all crammed close together, their little baskets of food hanging over their heads, occupied in making paper cigarettes, puros, or government segars of various classes and paper bags for the cigarettes.

They sit in long corridors with open windows; the air is oppressive, but laden with tobacco dust like snuff, the Spanish tobacco being the triturated leaf, not the birds-eye and shag, which are unknown to Spanish smokers; as you pass along, joke after joke is levelled at you; half a hundred baskets of salt fish, bread and fruit are proffered you; peals of laughter go up around you as you venture to inquire whether the close atmosphere is not prejudicial to health. Vain are the matron's remonstrances; the good-humored light-hearted, vivacious crew will not come to a halt until stranger, matron and all are fully convulsed with laughter. These girls, if skilful workers, can earn even as much as fifty cents per diem, but this is rare. About forty cents perhaps would be the average. Children, of whom they are scarcely any, it appears to me, earn a less amount.

The women are paid, of course, by the amount of work done—i. e., the number of segars or cigarettes turned out per diem. To convey a further idea of the magnitude of the trade, it may be noticed that 400 barrels of tobacco leaf from Havana lay in the court yard, each barrel weighing, we were told, 600 kilogrammes—i. e. about 1500 or 1600 pounds. The sheds below where 24 men, naked to the waist, their skin, beard, hair of a brown color, begrimed with sweat and tobacco dust, chop up and run through iron sieves the leaf, earning thereby from four pesetas to 32 per diem, are a study of themselves. One man had worked there 24 years and said that he found the work healthy and that the atmosphere had no effect on the lungs as a rule. These men, owing to the severe nature of the labor, work short hours.

Who Wrote "Damon and Pythias?"

This is a question which has been asked by some forty-odd correspondents within the past two weeks, but we have refrained from answering it, partly because we did not like to answer it definitely, partly because we thought these persons were trying to fool us, and partly because we did not know. This last admission the dramatic editor makes with a certain degree of quiet satisfaction, knowing that he has been in the same box with a good many people who ought to know better. He has found that out of fifty well-posted men in literary matters not one could lay their finger on the name of that illustrious if obscure playwright. Such a well-known play! and no author to it. Everybody snaps a reflective thumb and finger at your head and says, "Why of course, I know who wrote that," and then ends up, like the second grave-digger, by the remark: "By the mass, I can not tell." Alas! what is fame? Here is a play which has been on the stage for more than seventy years, and only a bookworm can tell you who wrote it. Now, who wrote "Damon and Pythias?" Give it up? His humble name was John Banim, of Ireland, "who," says the introduction of the acting edition, "became celebrated by a series of novels under the title of 'The O'Hara Tales.'" The famous Irish orator, Shiel, revised the play, and many have supposed it to be his production. The author acknowledges the assistance he received from Shiel, saying that his alterations and arrangements entirely pervade it, some scenes being entirely his. This piece was first produced at Drury Lane, London, with Macready as Damon, and Charles Kemble as Pythias, Miss Foote, who played Hermione, speaking the epilogue. It was first produced in America at the Park Theater, New York, in 1856, with Forrest as Damon and Dyott as Pythias.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

English Funerals.

The British funeral arrangements are it must be admitted, in an unsatisfactory condition. It is not only the opinions are divided on the questions of cremation, burial in wicker coffins, and other modes of sepulture, but there is an agitation to be observed in the burial classes which is unusual and, to a certain extent, alarming. We hear of gravediggers suddenly throwing down their picks and shovels and refusing to work without higher remuneration, and now a strike of undertakers is reported from Gateshead. This "rather serious occurrence" as it is termed by the relieving officer in a report to the guardians of the union took place under the following circumstances. It seems that the Gateshead undertakers have hitherto, for a fixed charge, removed all corpses from the workhouse to the cemetery, but they now complain that the weight of some of the bodies which they have to carry is so unreasonably heavy that they cannot do it for the price. They therefore threaten that, unless the guardians make new and better arrangements, they will be compelled to refuse carrying any more bodies. The guardians have resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the relieving officer, with the view of coming to some compromise with the undertakers, and here the matter rests for the present. In the meantime, if it is really the intention of the undertakers to charge in future on the burial by weight system, persons with any consideration for their families should avoid as far as possible eating themselves to death. There can be little doubt that the dinner-table as a rule is more deadly than the battle-field, and that, if the history of the world were truly written it would be found that gluttony has been far more fatal than patriotism.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Books and Dinner.

There is still a popular belief that it is less extravagant to spend $10 for a dinner than to spend $10 for a book. A festive person out on a holiday will spend 25 cents for a quart of peanuts which he did not need and which he eats up in an hour or two (to his inward damage) who would never think of buying for the same money some cheap edition of a standard book which would furnish him solid enjoyment for many days, and add materially to the value of his life. Such a reluctance is there to buy books, that a whole neighborhood, eager, perhaps, to read a new work by a popular author, (hungry for it,) will wait for months to borrow it, and snatch the reading of it, rather than spend half a dollar to own it, and satisfy the intellectual appetite at once. Every day, in the city, people spend $5 and $10 for elaborate lunches which they do not need, when the money would buy some fine edition of a work that would entertain them for a month or two, and enrich their minds forever. They are prodigal about eating and drinking, spending liberally for dyspepsia, but trust to chance and borrowing for what the mind wants. The sample room is more attractive to them than the news room, and they pass by the bookstore for the restaurant.—*Hartford Courant.*

The Youthful Sculptor.

One morning, more than a hundred years ago, there was a man in the little town of Posagno, in the ancient Venetian States, who was in as great perplexity as ever man could be. He was head cook in the household of one John Falieri, a mighty Senator of Venice. His master was to give a grand dinner that evening to a number of beautiful ladies and gallant gentlemen whom he had invited to his country-seat to pass the shooting season with him. He had charged upon his cook to do the very best and show himself a credit to his country.

The poor cook tried hard, because he was a faithful and conscientious servitor. But at last his invention had failed him. The table would not be complete without an ornamental centre-piece — patriotic and allegoric — and the cook, not being a man of much imagination, was sunk in the blackest kind of despair. He really did not what he should do. So he sat down and began to cry, as Italians often do when they are in trouble.

Just then a very small boy slipped into the kitchen. He saw the cook in tears, and stole quietly up to him to find out what the matter was. He was on very good terms with the lord of the kitchen, and many a nice bit of pastry had found its way between his two rows of shining white teeth through the kindness of the cook. In fact, he and his parents subsisted to a certain extent upon the crumbs that fell from John Falieri's table, for they were very poor. Antonio's clothes were old and torn, but he didn't mind that, because he was only ten years old, and had not yet reached the age of frivolity. Besides, he had his talent to comfort him, so that on the whole he was rather happy than otherwise.

"O, my dear Antonio," cried the cook, wiping his eyes with his sleeve, "I am in such trouble! If you could only help me now! I must have a grand ornamental centre-piece for the dinner-table to-night, and I don't know what to do about it. Just help me, like a good boy, and to-morrow morning I'll give you the nicest piece of frosted cake you ever saw, raspberry jam between the layers, too."

Antonio thought a moment in silence. "I ought to be able to help him," he said to himself. "If I could only turn my modeling and wood-carving to some account now! That's the time it knows how to do things if you can't help other people with them? I have it! Hurrah!"

Antonio was decidedly inspired. He rushed thaough the door like a mad boy, crying only to the astonished cook, "keep up your courage! I'll be back in an hour!"

And all the cook did was to roll up his eyes and clasp his hands and say, "Mercy on us! That boy will be somebody yet!"

True to his word, Antonio came back in an hour, with a large lion carved in wood under his arm. The noble beast was reclining with his tail curled and the tablets of the Venetian law or the writings of St. Mark, whichever you choose to take them for, under his right paw. Of course you know that this was the emblem of the Republic of Venice, and therefore the most appropriate centre-piece imaginable for the table of a Venetian Senator. The cook was delighted with the model, and gave Antonio a red apple on the spot.

"Only, of course, you don't mean me to send up this wooden thing to the table? You must mold it in something eatable."

"Of course, stupid!" rejoined Antonio sharply. "Butter is the thing I want. Give me all the butter in the house. Before night you'll have as pretty a lion as any in Venice."

At dinner that night all the guests remarked the cleverly-carved centre-piece. They found it an excellent subject to fall back upon when conversation lagged, and at last the rumor of the admiratiod it excited reached the ears of the master of the house.

"Why it *is* a fine beast," said he, noticing it for the first time.

"Who can have done it? Can it be that my cook has developed a talent for sculpture? I must call him up and compliment him on it."

The cook was sent for and came. The Senator began to praise his work, inquired if it had cost him much time and trouble, and assured him of the satisfaction it had given him—John Falieri —in common with all his guests. The cook was overcome and began to cry. His nerves had been heavily strained by the excitement of preparing the banquet.

"Why, what is the matter?" asked the Senator. "Are you crying for joy?"

"No, my lord, but for grief to think that I do not deserve the praise you bestow on me."

"What? You did not carve the lion?"

"No, my lord."

"Who did, then?"

"A little peasant boy, my lord—one of your lordship's subjects, called Antonio. Everybody about the place knows him."

"Send for him, then. My lords and ladies, would it not please you to see the little prodigy?"

Antonio was called up from the kitchen, where he had been regaling himself with cold fowl with a pleasing consciousness of having earned his supper. He was not at all frightened when he heard that he was to appear before the mighty John Falieri. Your true genius never doubts himself. He only took the time to wash his face and hands upon the motherly suggestion of one of the women-servants. Then he went up stairs into the room, full of glittering lights and jewels and fine clothes with a proud a step as though he had been a king. So in truth he was, king of the realms of genius.

"Are you the person who carved this lion?" cried the Senator, much amazed at the sight of such a very small boy.

"Yes, my lord."

"And how old are you, pray?"

"Ten years."

"My lords and ladies," cried the Senator, rising and filling his glass, "we pray you, bear witness that we take this youthful genius under our protection henceforth. Let us drink to the health of him who twenty years from now will be the first sculptor of the age."

Antonio was not abashed—he was only overjoyed: and as soon as possible he ran home to tell his parents of the good fortune that had befallen him. His patron procured admittance for him into the studio of the first sculptor of the time, where he made rapid progress. Two years after, he carved two backets of fruit, in marble, for his kind friend, which still adorn the vestibule of the Falieri Palace in Venice.

As he grew up, he received orders for statues from the rich and distinguished of his own country and of others. Every gallery sought to possess a specimen of his handiwork; every academy of art was proud and happy to offer him a membership. It is said of him that he received more honors than any other sculptor or painter since the time of Raphael.

Opposite the window at which I am writing at this moment there stands a house which bears the following inscription: "Antonio Canova, the prince of sculptors, breathed his last within these walls, and consecrated them to immortality, A. D. 1322.

Fish in China.

The Pang tou you, or perch, measures 35 in. long, 13 in. girth, and weighs 7 lbs., but it often attains a weight of 20 to 24 lbs., and 4ft. in length. Its flesh is rather coarse and flavorless, which is the chief complaint of most Yangtsze fish. It is sold here at this season of the year (May) for forty cash, say one and three-quarter pence, per catty, equal to a pound and a third. This is, of course, river caught fish. Keui yu (perch) or "Mandarin fish," as "boys" often call it, from the fact of its being the best fish to be found in the market almost at all times of the year, grows to a large size, and is of excellent flavor and very firm if full sized. The prices range from forty to sixty cash, equal to two pence to three pence per catty ($1\frac{1}{3}$ pound), according to season and time of day; but even at the latter price "Mandarin" fish would not be a very expensive luxury, yet the lower classes seldom indulge in it. After the Keui yu the Lien yu bream ranks next, being a rich and firm fish. It often grows three feet long and 20 lbs. in weight.

The Huen yu, though a coarse-looking fish, has an excellent flavor, and in the proper season is a very acceptable change at one's table, after the everlasting perch with which our cooks continually supply us. The fry of the Shih yu, or shad, which ascends the river in May, to spawn does not appear to be caught or bred in ponds or lakes. It is greatly esteemed by the Chinese, and is undoubtedly the best fish of the rivers. The season for it is soon over, lasting from about the middle of May to the third week in June. In former years this fish used to be taken from Nanking to Pekin for the Emperor's table, but the amount of labor in getting it there fresh was so trying to the people engaged to carry it that the Emperor was induced to forego this luxury, and the practice was discontinued. The pike of these waters grow to a very large size.

The First Rail Way.

The 27th of September, 1875, will be long remembered in South Durham. It was a day of holiday-making and festivity; and from all parts of the north of England, as well as from places more distant, crowds of well-dressed people, bent on making the occasion memorable, poured into the district. It was the greatest gala day Darlington had ever known. Fifty years before, the first railway on which the locomotive engine ever traveled had been opened in the district, and the public of the railway interest which has developed into such colossal proportions, had come. A new force, the power of which was but feebly estimated by the most sanguine, had then arisen, creating new industries and developing old ones a hundred-fold, calling towns and villages into existence, and changing the whole face of the country. The little Stockton and Darlington Line, opened on the 27th of September, 1825, was the herald of this revolution, and the people of the North felt it was fitting they should celebrate, with all the emblems of local rejoicing, the greatest landmark in our modern industrial history—a landmark which the world owes to the sagacity and perseverence of a handful of north-country Quakers. The idea of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway originated with the Directors of the North-eastern Company, whose system is the direct result of the little line. Its twenty-five miles, constructed with a capital of £125,000, and bringing in a revenue of £18,305, owning two locomotives, the carriage, and a few wagons, was the nucleus of an agglomeration of local and other lines now extending over fifteen hundred and eight miles, and having an authorized capital of £57,322,804. The one engine which first started, baptized "Locomotion" by its maker, George Stephenson, and known as "Puffing Billy" to the simple country folks of South Durham has grown into thirteen hundred, and the passenger carriage and wagons have developed into seventy-seven thoufand nine hundred and forty-nine carriages and wagons of all sorts and sizes, which if spread out in a straight line would extend over nearly two hundred miles. The success of the North-eastern system was heralded by that of its first progenitor, which paid a dividend the first year, and after ten years was returning fourteen and fifteen per cent. to its shareholders. Like the rest of the railways, the North-eastern has had its evil day: and in the times when the over-sanguine "King Hudson" controlled its fortunes, they were at a sufficiently low ebb; but it has long since taken its place as one of the best paying and best managed lines of the United Kingdom. In voting £2,000 to help to commemorate the opening of the first railway, the Directors of the North-eastern were, therefore, only mindful of their due responsibilities. Their suggestion was warmly seconded not only in South Durham, but throughout the North of England, and the interest of the railway jubilee spread far and wide. It would have been strange had it been otherwise. In fifty years the railway system, of which the foundations were laid in the Stockton and Darlington, has attained enormous proportions, and by its conquests over time and space, has, with its relative, the electric telegraph, revolutionized the manufacturing, commercial, and social conditions of the civilized world. In Great Britain the twenty-five miles of 1825 had become, in 1874, more than sixteen thousand miles. The same year the United States could boast of over seventy-four thousand miles. All the countries of Europe, in greater or less degree, have followed suit, and the iron horse and iron road have won further triumphs in Asia and South America. The railways of the world embrace a total mileage of more than one hundred and sixty-four thousand miles, the construction of which has been estimated by Sir John Hawkshaw to have cost £3,200,000,000, or about four times the amount of England's national debt.—*Good Words.*

A Practical Joke on Henry Clay.

The Carlisle (Ky.) *Mercury* has this story: "A relative of Governor Metcalfe has furnished us with the following incidents, which will illustrate the habit 'Old Stonehammer' had of playing practical jokes. Some time before the introduction of railroads Governor Metcalfe represented in Congress a district of which Nicholas county was a part. Mr. Clay was Secretary of State under President Quincy Adams. It was the custom to make the trip to the National Capital in private conveyance. It was in advance of Mr. Clay's greatest popularity that the two newly-fledged politicians agreed to travel to Washington in Governor Metcalfe's carriage, and all the arrangements perfected, they started together from the latter's 'Forest Retreat' home in this county. While passing through the State of Pennsylvania Mr. Clay told Governor Metcalfe that he had received intimations that in a certain town they were approaching he would be honored with an ovation by the citizens (they like thousands of his fellow countrymen, loved him, but had never seen him.) Just before coming to town Governor Metcalfe, who had all along been driving, suggested to Mr. Clay that he take the lines and drive, as he himself was tired. Mr. Clay readily consented, whereupon the Governor took the back seat in the carriage. The honored statesman drove the team successfully into the town and they were met by a large concourse of people. Governor Metcalfe alighted from the carriage and being asked whether he was Mr. Clay answered yes, that he was glad to meet them, etc.,; and at this the crowd fairly hoisted him upon their shoulders and triumphantly started with him to the place of reception. Looking back at Clay, who still sat in the carriage, somewhat nonplussed, the Governor cried, 'Driver, take those horses to the stable and feed them.'"

The Frailty of Modern Art.

The old masters made their own colors. The material which entered into their pigments came to them unadulterated, and the excellence of the paint depended on the brain mixed in it. Hence, their paintings to-day, though lacking somewhat freshness of color, have a mellowness which age can only give to pigments of the highest excellence. Modern pictures will not ripen, their colors fade, and the mellowness of the old masters is unattainable. Holman Hunt, of England, has called the attention of lovers of the fine arts to this deplorable fact. And the reasons are given. The artist's colors are no longer made by himself. Their manufacture is a business from whose secrets he is shut out. Artist's colors are subject to fearful adulteration. Even the oils cannot be genuine, as things go. The materials of which they are made go to the maker in a sophisticated state. Linseed and poppy-seed are adulterated before they reach the oil-makers's hands. So too, is it generally with the crude material for the pigments. A high-priced vermillion from an eminent dealer, upon analysis, yielded twelve per cent. of red lead. So the artist, who puts his whole life and soul into a painting that should be "a joy forever," has this immortality of art quenched by the use of dishonest paint.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

True Wisdom.

To comprehend a man's life it is necessary to know not merely what he does, but what he purposely leaves undone. There is a limit to the work that can be got out of a human being and he is a wise man, who wastes no energy on pursuits for which he is not fitted, and he is a still wiser man who, from among the things he can do well, chooses and resolutely follows the best.

AGRICULTURAL.

STALL FEEDING CATTLE.—Stall feeding, when one is prepared for it, is about as profitable a branch as one can undertake in winter. The requisites are warm, well ventilated, well lighted stalls; plenty of room, fresh bedding often, and food that is clean and sweet. Corn-meal and hay cut early, should form the principal food, varied with a few roots, bran and barley meal. Of course, there must be preparation before hand. It is well to start in a small way. There are doubtless thousands of farmers who could feed a few animals to a large profit who will sell off their farms hay, corn, roots, etc., which ought to be converted into manure and meat on the farm.

It is a fact that that those who undertake stall feeding cattle and sheep, very seldom give it up, because the profits are so large, both in fertilizers and cash. There are farmers in Connecticut who have been in the regular practice of stall-feeding cattle, sheep and horses, for their whole lives since they began business for themselves. According to the Springfield *Republican* Geo. W. Jones, of old Deerfield, has how in his stables forty-seven head of oxen, all Durhams, and so large that they can hardly move their great weight. The heaviest yoke weighs 4,600 pounds, the whole lot averaging 4,000 pounds to the yoke. They are each fed eight quarts of meal and bran daily, and all the hay they want. Water is supplied in the mangers in pipes. About Christmas these will go to Boston, and then Mr. Jones will stock up for the winter, his usual number being about eighty to ninety cattle, 600 to 700 sheep, and about a dozen horses. Last year he cut 250 tons of hay, which with seventy-five tons purchased, he fed out.

It is plain to see that where so much is fed out to strong, fattening animals a farm may be very soon brought up to a maximum condition of fertility and productiveness. The cattle occupy a basement well ventilated. If it was not, the great heat generated by so many animals would make the place oppressively warm. The sheep are fed on the floor above, and Mr Jones uses all the enormous quantity of manure produced at the stables. He is also a tobacco raiser to the extent of twelve to fourteen acres annually, and the tobacco he grows brings a better price than that grown by using commercial fertilizers. There is one farmer who has found that farming pays.

STORING APPLES ON SHELVES.—I see that writers recommend keeping apples on shelves during winter. This will do where the air is not too dry; but it generally is too dry, even in cellars, and the fruit will therefore shrink and become tough and spongy, though its keeping qualities are enhanced. I have for many years kept apples in barrels in the cellar with perfect success in almost all cases. The exceptions were where the temperature varied, or the fruit was grown rapidly, either through the agency of manure or showery, growing weather. If I can secure a uniform low temperature, just avoiding the frost (and that does not exclude the actual presence of a little frost in the cellar), I consider myself safe—only, however, when the fruit is sound and dry when stored away. A little bruise will not hurt an apple, provided the skin is not broken so as to give access to the spores, which will thus enter and destroy the fruit. Hence the lid can be pressed down well, flattening the fruit some, yet without harm leaving only a small, dried, leathery spot where pressed. In barrels there will be sufficient moisture to prevent drying or shrinking the fruit. When there is an excess of humidity, of course fruit is not intended to be kept. As to the looking over of fruit, thus necessitating the handling of it, I have never practised it during the winter or spring but with bad results. Handled carefully when dry, and with dry hands, there is less harm. The slight coat of oil, which is a protection to the apple, should not be disturbed, and yet the wiping of fruit is indulged in. An apple with the outside intact is safer among fruit affected, even if considerably bruised, than if unbruised and the fruit wiped or only handled. Where the air is sufficient moist, and not in excess, so there is no drying or shrinking of the fruit when placed on the shelf, the shelf plan is prefrable, because the most convenient way, and is also reveals the fruit and makes perceptible the aroma. The pleasure of entering a cellar with the fruit in view and the old-time fragrance present, making a spot of summer in winter, is something, and may induce to the keeping of some fruit in this way, even with the chance of shrinking a little.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

SEEDS GERMINATING IN ICE.—Highly-interesting results bearing upon the germination of seeds have recently been developed by certain experiments conducted by M. Uloth. Grooves were cut in a cake of ice, into which seeds of various species were placed and then covered over by plates of ice. The whole was then removed to a cool cellar and allowed to remain from January until the May following. At this time it was found on examination that many of the seeds had sprouted and penetrated the ice with their roots. It is the opinion of M. Uloth that the heat needed for the process of growth was generated by the seeds themselves in the progress of their development, and that this heat was sufficient to melt the ice about the roots, and permit them to extend their axes. The subject has given rise to much controversy and opposing theories.

WATERING POULTRY.—It is the belief of the writer that many of the diseases incident to poultry are due to neglect in providing them with pure water; particularly do I believe such to be the case in the majority of instances where chicken cholera prevails. The omission to furnish fowls with suitable drinking water is one of the worst features of cruelty to animals. It is a neglect that is decidedly adverse to success, hence tends to diminish individual fancy for fowls, and works detriment to poultry interests. Those whom we occasionally hear say that "there is no profit in poultry" are not qualified to have the management of the same, and in their attentions may be classed with the thriftless and neglected parties who keep fowls that get drink when it rains.—*Fanciers' Journal.*

STRAW AND HAY.—Good clean straw, carefully stacked, is supposed to represent a value in comparison with the best meadow hay, of three to one. That is, an animal must eat three pounds of straw to get the same subsistence as would be afforded by one pound of hay. Now, since it is required that cattle must consume all the hay they can eat, to bring them through the winter in the same condition they were in at its commencement, it is evident that if wintered largely on straw, they must subsist largely upon the fat and flesh previously stored up; but if fed with corn or other concentrated food, the case becomes widely different, since it acts as a divisor to the other food, and at the same time furnishes whatever nutriment it may possess to the animal. —*Western Farmer.*

FALL PLOWING.—A correspondent of the *Rural Home* argues thus about fall plowing: If land where there is no sod is plowed in the fall and a heavy snow comes upon it before being frozen it is found about as hard as land not plowed and no good comes of it; but if a clay soil is plowed when dry in the fall, and is frozen hard during winter it will be finer, and work up lighter for spring seeding. Clay soils not well drained and sosituated that the surplus water cannot get off will be injured by throwing them up loose in the fall, for the rains will so saturate them that they will be as hard as a bed of dried mortar, and no after culture can bring them into condition for a spring crop. Both good drainage the opposite conditions prevail.

SAVE hog manure now, as it is especially valuable from fattening hogs. As nearly all the nitrogen of the food is contained in the liquids voided, none of it should be allowed to waste. Litter the pens with an absorbent—dry earth or muck, or cut straw. Much of the net profits of stock comes from the manure, hogs included, and yet not one farmer in ten saves half the hog manure made. This is the kind of economy that makes hard times. It is estimated that if all the manure a pig makes was saved properly, it would add, on an average, about two cents to the value of each pound of pork.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SCIENTIFIC.

Microscopic Eggs in Rain.—During a rain storm in the vicinity of Kenosha, Wisc., drops of a jelly-like substance fell in quantities varying from fifty drops on a square foot to a depth of an eighth of an inch. The drops were about the size of a large currant, and remained upon the ground some time. A quantity was gathered by P. W. Howes, Principal of a school, who, by examination under the microscope, found that each drop of the singular substance contained what appeared to be eggs. He sent a specimen of the substance in a vial to the editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in order that it might be submitted to some scientific investigators, and it was accordingly divided among several gentlemen of that City, one of whom, Dr. R. T. Piper, has succeeded in hatching out the eggs. The larvæ are of two kinds, having the same general form, but differing in some particulars. They resemble very much the larvæ of the mosquito family, though many times smaller. Dr. Piper says he has discovered some larvæ very like them in form and size in stagnant water in Chicago. He is unable to determine what the creature really is, but is not disposed to think that they have come from any other sphere. His opinion is that they are of mundane origin, taken up, perhaps, by a whirlwind, and carried with the rain-cloud until they came down in the shower. The subject is one that might be studied by naturalists with profit.

New Method of Removing Hair from Hides.—Until quite recently the usual method of removing hair from hides as preliminary to tanning, consisted either in inducing a slow putrefaction, which loosens the epidermis and renders the hairs easily separable, or else placing the hides in a large vat containing milk of lime. After a number of days the hair was readily removed by a blunt scraper. At present, however, in many parts of Europe, these methods have been abondoned in favor of one in which the sulphide of lime is the main agent—this salt, in a crystalline form, being now manufactured for the purpose in Germany. Sometimes, when it is desired to remove the hairs as quickly as possible, as in the case of sole leather, the hides are painted with a paste consisting of one part of crystallized sulphide of sodium and three parts of lime. The hides are covered with damp matting to prevent the drying of the paste, and in 15 or 20 hours the process is complete, and the hair can be removed. In other cases, when more time is allowable, the skins are steeped in a solution of sulphide of sodium—1 pound to 10 parts; the effect being accomplished in two or three days. Where the hair is to be removed from the hides by the hand, it is necesary that they be well rinsed in water; and the men employed in laying on the paste usually wear india rubber gloves while handling the hides.

Experiments with Steel.—Some important investigations made in France into the nature and force of steels have been made, with a view to ascertaining, more definitely their different adaptations to industrial purposes. Fifteen bars of steel, divided into five series of three each and differently carbonized, each received a peculiar temper; they were then magnetized to saturation, and their magnetic force determined by the method of deviations. A bar containing .950 per cent of carbon and tempered to blue, gave a maximum deviation, represented by 47; another bar, with a similar percentage of carbon, but tempered in boiling water, gave 44; and a third bar, with a like precentage as the preceding, but tempered in oil, at 50 degrees Fah., gave 43.

The effect of the proportion of carbon contained in different bars was also very marked. Thus, a bar containing .950 per cent. gave a maximum of 47; another, with .250 per cent., gave but thirteen. By describing the curves of variations for the different series of bars, the influence of the carbon and of the tempering liquid becomes clearly apparent. The remarkable fact appears, that the curves of elasticity and the magnetic curves of the bars are closely similar, the carbon seeming to give elasticity to the steel, and at the same time to increase its magnetic capacity.

Discovery of a new Element.—At a recent session of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Wurtz presented a communication from M. Lecoq announcing the discovery of a new simple body, a metal analogous and allied to zinc and cadmium, and found in blende or sulphide of zinc in Spain. The existence of the substance was revealed by spectral analysis, two lines appearing which could not be traced to any other element. The lines are situated in the violet, the region in which the brightest zinc lines are found; one is very brilliant and takes, in the table of wave lengths, the 417th place; the other and weaker one has its wave length represented by 405. The new metal has not been reduced from its combinations, so that its physical characteristics remain undetermined. It has been obtained, however, in the state of a hydrochlorate and sulphate, and its distinctive features have been so clearly recognized, showing its marked difference from either zinc or cadmium, that there is considered to be no reasonable doubt as to its existence. The discoverer patriotically names the new metal gallium in honor of France.

Effects of Heat on Steel Wires and Rods.—Professor W. F. Barrett has found that, if steel of any thickness be heated by any means, at a certain temperature the wire ceases to expand, although the heat be continually poured in. During this period also the wire does not increase in temperature. The length of time during which this abnormal condition lasts, varies with the thickness of the wire and the rapidity with which it can be heated through. It ceases to expand, and no further change takes place till the heat is cut off. When this is done, the wire begins to cool down regularly till it has reached the critical point at which the change occurs. At the moment that the expansion occurs, an actual increase in temperature takes place, sufficiently large to cause the wire to glow again with a red hot heat. It is curious that this after-glow had not been noticed long ago, for it is a very conspicuous object in steel wires that have been raised to a white heat and allowed to cool.

A Microscopical Soiree.—At the recent microscopical *soiree* of the British Association, 110 microscopes were arranged in classified divisions, devoted to crustacea, arachnidans, insects, marine and fresh water fauna, ciliary action, vertebrate circulation, fertilization of flowers, cryptogamia, microspectroscopes, etc. The idea of practically illustrating Sir John Lubbock's "Fertilization of Flowers by Insects" was novel, and so far carried out as to give a vivid idea of the processes to those who were previously unfamiliar with them. The geological division included an exhibition of the perennial *eozoon Canadense*, which must be exhibited again and again to live down the hostility to its animal nature.

A New Link in Evolution.—Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, occasionally turns from his specialty, the brachiopods, and amuses himself with the study of other recondite subjects in natural science. Some time ago he determined the fact that in embryonic birds there are four tarsal as well as four carpal bones, the presence of the *intermedium* being the main point. He has since discovered that there are embryo claws on two of the digits of the fore-limb, the index middle finger. Hitherto only a single claw has been known, and that in but few cases. These interesting results throw new light on the relationship between reptiles and birds which Mr. Huxley has insisted upon.

Conduction of Heat by Building Materials.—The coefficient of conduction for heat of various building materials has lately been carefully investigated by Lang, who, in his studies, has endeavored to exclude tho influence of radiation, and has made measurements by means of the thermo-electric multiplier. He finds that the stones considered by him are much better conductors of heat when wet than when dry, and that various classes of stones, such as marble, sandstone, granite, &c., have approximately the same coefficients of conduction, while bricks of all kinds are much worse conductors than the natural stones.

Life cannot subsist in society but by reciprocal concessions.

DOMESTIC.

REMOVAL OF STAINS WITH MAGNESIA.—Carbonate of magnesia — magnesia that has been previously calcined is best—is dried in an oven and mixed with sufficient benzine to form a soft friable mass. In this state it is put into a wide-mouthed glass bottle, well stoppered, and kept for use. It is spread pretty thickly over the stains, and rubbed well to and fro with the tip of the finger. The small rolls of earthy matter so formed are brushed off and more magnesia is laid on and left until the benzine has evaporated entirely. Materials that will bear washing are then cleaned with water; on silks, alcohol or benzine should be used instead. The process may be applied to textile fabrics of every description, except those containing very much wool, to which the magnesia adheres very tenaciously. It may also be used for stains, old or new, on all sorts of woods, ivory, parchment, etc, without risk or injury. Ordinary writing ink is not affected by it, but letterpress ink quickly dissolves, owing to the absorption of the fatty matter in the ink.

BOOTS IN WATER.—A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* writes: "I have stood in mud and water two or three inches deep, for ten hours a day for a week, without feeling any dampness or having any difficulty in getting my boots on or off. If you would be equally successful, before wearing the boots give the bottoms a good coating of tallow and tar and dry it in; then oil the uppers with castor oil, about one tablespoonful will be sufficient. If the weather should be rainy or you are compelled to work in water during the day, wash your boots clean at night hold them by the fire until quite warm, and oil them while quite wet, and you will have no trouble about your boots getting hard and shrinking up so that you cannot get them on. If the leather should become red, give a coat of ordinary shoe-blacking before oilling. The effect of castor oil is to soften the leather, while it fills the pores and prevents the water from entering.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.—Every little while we read of one who has stuck a rusty nail in his foot or some other portion of his person, and lockjaw has resulted therefrom. All such wounds can be healed without any fatal consequences following them. The remedy is simple: It is only to smoke such wound, or any wound or bruise that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take pain out of the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound we ever saw.

In caring for your fowls provide them with a vessel of lime water for an occasional drink. It is prepared by pouring hot water over quicklime, and after the lime is settled and the water covering it has become clear, pour it off. It will keep fit for use a considerable time.

WOODEN vessels for containing articles of food and wine, and wooden vessels for culinary purposes, may be rendered fit for immediate use by treatment with a solution of washing-soda. Thus an ordinary barrel should be half filled with water, and a solution of about two pounds of soda in as much water as will dissolve it; then head up the barrel and thoroughly mix the liquids by shaking the barrel, which should then be filled to the bung with water, and allowed to remain for twelve or fourteen days. Then after this colored liquid has been withdrawn, it should be well rinsed and filled with pure water and allowed to remain several days, when it will be fit for use. Other wooden vessels may be treated with a similar solution of soda.

BOTTLING CIDER.—A writer in the *New England Farmer* gives this advice to bottle cider that will keep sweet and fine for years: Leach and filter the cider through pure sand, after it has worked and fermented and before it has soured. Put no alcohol or other substance with it. Be sure that the vessels you put it in are perfectly clean and sweet. After it is leached or filtered and the magnesia and other impurities are closely similar, the carbon seeming to give elasticity to the steel, and at the same time to increase its magnetic capacity. bottle it through pure sand, after it has removed, put in potatoes, onions, turnips cut in quarters, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and pepper to the taste. Ten minutes before serving put in the dumplings.

CRACKED DISHES.—As soon as a plate gets cracked part way across, crack it the rest of the way; don't wash it after breakfast, but cement it at once. I have found nothing better for this purpose than white lead mixed in oil. The prepared may be purchased in pound cans and kept always ready for use (after the can has been opened keep a little linseed oil on the surface to prevent the lead hardening.) Paint both edges of the parts with the lead mixed to a consistency a little thicker than it usually is when spread with a brush; bind the article closely, and allow it to stand until perfectly dry before putting into use again.

KEEPING THE HANDS SMOOTH.—A writer in the *American Grocer* says that glycerine is not used in the right way. She asserts that to preserve the smoothness and softness of the hands, keep a small bottle of glycerine near the place where you habitually wash them, and whenever you have finished washing them, and before wiping them, put one or two drops of the glycerine on the wet palm, and rub the hands thoroughly with it, as if it were soap, then dry lightly with a towel. Household work and bad weather will not prevent your skin from being smooth and soft, it this plan of using glycerine is followed.

MOUTH GLUE is made by dissolving, with the aid of heat, pure glue, as parchment glue or gelatine, with about a quarter or one third of its weight of coarse brown sugar, in as small a quantity of boiling water as possible. This, when perfectly liquid should be cast into thin cakes, on a flat surface very slightly oiled, and as it cools cut up into pieces of a convenient size. When required for use moisten one end. A piece kept in the desk or work-box is exceedingly convenient.

PARSLEY AND BUTTER.—Melt one ounce of butter, and add to it a dessertspoonful of flour, salt and white pepper to taste; stir on the fire for a couple of minutes, add a little more than a tumblerful of boiling water by degrees, and a small quantity of parsley, blanched, and finely chopped; stir five minutes and do not let tha sauce boil.

TO DRIVE away rats, an English journal gives the following recipe, which it says has proved very successful: Take some glass and powder with pestle and mortar, then mix with some lard into pills and drop into the rat-holes. It will drive rats and mice out of the place; they die of decline.

LAMB STEW.—Take half a shoulder of lamb, boil in two quarts of water for two hours, then put in potatoes, onions, turnips cut in quarters, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and pepper to the taste. Ten minutes before serving put in the dumplings.

FANCY CAKES.—Beat the yolk of four eggs into half a pound of white sugar, add a little less than half a pound of flour. Beat fifteen minutes; flavor with lemons, and add the whites of the eggs well beaten. Bake in small patties and put sugar plums on top.

DUSTING articles of steel, after they have been thoroughly cleaned, with unslaked lime, will prevent them from rust. The coils of piano wires thus sprinkled will keep them from rust many years.

FINE DOUGHNUTS.—Three eggs; two cups of sugar; one tablespoonful of butter; a large cup of sweet or sour milk; one nutmeg; scant teaspoonful of soda; flour enough to roll thin.

A CHEAP PAINT.—Coal ashes, sifted very finely, thoroughly ground, and mixed with oil, are said to make a good, cheap paint. Any coloring matter may be added.

PLAIN CUP CAKE.—Take 1 cup of butter, 1